FBIS DAILY REPORT

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POLISH ARMY PAPER COMMENTS ON SOYUZ-81 MANEUVERS

LD181154 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0630 GMT 18 Mar 81

[From the press review]

[Text] ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI gives some of its columns over to a discussion of joint maneuvers of allied troops of the Warsaw Pact states, beginning with the "Odra-62" maneuvers up to the "Soyuz-81" joint exercises of staff commands of the allied armies and fleets.

On the topic of the latter maneuvers, currently being held on the territories of Poland, the GDR, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, an article entitled "The Shape of Joint Actions" is written by Maj (Janusz Borkowski). Here ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI says in its editorial commentary: The inter-allied exercises of the Joint Armed Forces are a test of the soldiers' training and the organizational abilities of commands and staffs. They are an excellent practical school of combat activity of the soldiers of our armies; a school of improving the organizational abilities of commanders and staffs and logistics services; an area for developing and strengthening internationalist ties and brotherhood in arms; an opportunity to make new friendly contacts among young soldiers, serving under the banners of the allied socialist armies.

GDR REPORTS SOYUZ-81 MANEUVERS BEING HELD 18 MAR

DW191200 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] On the territories of the People's Republic of Poland, the GDR, the USSR and the CSSR a planned joint command staff exercise of the allied armies and fleets is taking place under the code name Soyuz-81. PAP reported further this noon that PZPR First Secretary Stanislaw Kania and the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Defense Minister Ar Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski received in Warsaw the commander in chief of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact States, Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, as well as other high-ranking military personnel who have come to the exercise in Poland.

In the course of the meeting, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, it was stressed, among other things, that the Polish People's Army together with the Soviet Army and the other Warsaw Pact armies always serves peace and socialism.

WARSAW PACT SOLDIERS MEET WITH LOCAL COMMUNITIES

LD191845 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] As already reported, the planned joint exercises of the commanding staffs of allied armies and fleets are being held on the territories of Poland, the Soviet Union, the GDR and Czechoslovakia. Designated units are taking part in the exercise, codenamed Soyuz-81. The exercises are being held to bring to perfection the cooperation between higher staffs of fraternal armies and fleets while engaged in joint operations.

The inter-allied exercises of the Warsaw Pact armies and states have many years of tradition. An especially close friendship and brotherhood of arms links the soldiers of the Polish People's Army, the Soviet Army, the Czechoslovak People's Army and the National People's Army of the GDR. Soldiers taking part in the present exercixes have been proving the high standard of their training. During breaks in exercises soldiers of the fraternal armies have been meeting the communities of our towns and regions which soldiers of the Soviet Army and the Polish People's Army fighting by their side liberated from occupation 36 years ago.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND CITES IMPROVEMENT AT MADRID CSCE

LD171208 Hamburg DPA in German 0844 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Berlin, 17 Mar (DPA)--According to NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, organ of the SED Central Committee, the conditions for a successful conclusion to the Madrid meeting of the states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe have "objectively improved." This is thanks to the latest Soviet proposals put forward at the CPSU Congress, an article in today's issue says.

The Soviet Union's suggestion "to considerably extend--that is, to the whole European part of the USSR--the area in which confidence-building measures are to be applied, with the natural precondition that a similar extension of the zone is made to the West," has received wide approval in Madrid, according to the paper. The extent of the Soviet initiative has "clearly created confusion, even something approaching perplexity, among some Western delegations," the paper says.

DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE ADDRESSES NONNUCLEAR STATES

LD192220 East Berlin ADN in English 1743 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] Geneva, 18 Mar (ADN)--The Geneva Disarmament Committee will for the first time deal with special issues of nuclear disarmament outside the plenary meeting. The representative of the German Democratic Republic, Dr Gerhard Herder, who is the current chairman of the meeting, announced today that agreement was reached on the convocation of informal special meetings on this pressing problem and on the issue of a general and complete ban on nuclear tests.

A first special meeting is due to discuss next Monday the conditions for negotiations on nuclear disarmament, conceptions on the use of nuclear weapons and other theories of nuclear armament. The socialist countries have repeatedly proposed to set up special working groups to deal with these issues.

In the debate on security guarantees for countries which do not possess nuclear weapons, Soviet delegation head Viktor Israelyan, reaffirmed his country's readiness to constructively approach all proposals appropriate to bring about a solution to these problems.

Dr Herder pointed out that the Soviet Union, as everyone knows, has taken over a unilateral commitment not to use nuclear weapons against states which do not possess such weapons and do not station any on their territories. The draft of a corresponding international convention has been submitted by the socialist states to the Geneva Disarmament Committee. Many delegations have expressed their support for the draft. This does however not exclude the Soviet Union's willingness to accept other proposals provided the other nuclear-weapon states are equally prepared to compromise.

During the same debate Bulgarian Ambassador Petur Vutov proposed to compile the identical or similar elements of all proposals on security guarantees for non-nuclear states. On such a basis it would be possible to either submit a joint declaration or statements identical in matter by the nuclear-weapon states.

He set forth the basic stand of the socialist countries on the question of strengthening the guarantees for international security of the nonnuclear states, on which, as is well known, the 35th session of the UN General Assembly has adopted a special resolution, submitted by Bulgaria.

The Bulgarian representative pointed to the growing significance of the efforts aimed at ensuring effective political and international legal guarantees against the possible use or threat of use of nuclear weapons against the nonnuclear states on the territories of which no foreign nuclear weapon is deployed. Recently this question has assumed great significance because the danger of nuclear blackmail against the sovereignty and independence of a number of nonnuclear states has been gravely aggravated by the aggressive policy of the imperialist and hegemonic powers.

Mr Vutov pointed to the significance of the efforts aimed at curbing the nuclear arms race and at nuclear disarmament, which is the most effective guarantee against the use of nuclear weapons. The socialist countries are actively defending the need of immediately opening negotiations at the Disarmament Committee in order to reach an agreement for stopping the manufacture of all types of nuclear weapons and gradually reducing its stockpiles until complete elimination. The leader of the Bulgarian delegation quoted a number of considerations for the improvement of the system of international guarantees and paid attention to the new principles contained in the working document submitted by the Bulgarian delegation on this important question.

Romanian Delegate Speaks

AU192001 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1907 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] Geneva, 19 Mar (AGERPRES)--Taking the floor within the Geneva Disarmament Committee, the head of the Romanian delegation, Ambassador Mircea Malita, presented the standpoint and the initiatives of Romania within various international forums with a view to adopting measures meant to increase the security of the nonnulcear states.

The speaker highlighted that in Romania's opinion every state that renounces the nuclear arms has the legitimate right to be offered the guarantee that its national independence and sovereignty will not be jeopardized. The states that have renounced these arms, the Romanian ambassador pointed out, are interested that the decision of not possessing nuclear arms should not mean a diminution of their security but, on the contrary, would lead to its strengthening. Their demand to be offered security guarantees, till the complete liquidation of nuclear arms and the total elimination of the nuclear danger, is thus just, logical and realistic.

Starting from this stand on principle, Romania has suggested that the nuclear countries should take the pledge never, under any circumstances to use or threat with the use of nuclear weapons, with force in general, the nonnuclear states. Taking such a pledge, the Romanian representative highlighted, will have positive effects not only upon the security of the nonnuclear states, but also upon the international security as a whole, this being, thus, one of the measures which could significantly contribute to increasing the confidence among all the states to reducing the risk of a nuclear war, to making easier the wide-range application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

All these elements throw a light on the importance of the tasks, incumbent on the committee in taking as soon as possible during this session effective practical measures, meant to guarantee the security of the states which have renounced nuclear weapons, underlined the speaker.

ZERI I POPULLIT ON CHANGES IN COOPERATIVIST ECONOMY

AU192115 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 13 Mar 81 pp 2-3

[Prof Hekuran Mara article: "The Content and Importance of New Initiatives in Connection with Cooperativist's Plots of Land"]

[Excerpts] New revolutionary initiatives have been taken by the cooperativist peasantry to further limit the cooperativist's personal plots of land and to herd together the livestock from these plots. This is being done within the struggle and efforts to further develop the economy on the road of socialism. These initiatives have great importance and a profound ideological and socioeconomic dimension. They are directly linked with the tasks which have been set to completely build socialism in the countryside, to perfect socialist relations in production, and to reinforce socialist ideology and the alliance of the working class with the cooperativist peasantry.

The cooperativist's plot of land emerged as an economic phenomenon together with agricultural collectivization when the cooperativist order in the countryside was established. Its existence is linked with the level of the producing forces' development, relations in production and also the cooperativist peasant's degree of understanding and socialist awareness.

It is a well-known fact that when the cooperativist order emerged, the level of the producing forces' development in the countryside was still low. Under these conditions the united economy could not at first substantially increase the production volume for trade, and at the same time fulfill all the cooperativist families' needs for agricultural produce and animal products. The cooperativist's plot was initiated as a suitable means to solve these problems and it has served, for a defined period, as a source to fulfill a part of the cooperativist families' daily needs.

Although the plot does not represent a special socioeconomic form in the countryside outside the cooperativist order, but is a constituent part of the agricultural cooperative, remnants of small private property traits are preserved in it. These include such things as the personal work which is spent on the plot and the personal appropriation of the produce from it. In the cooperativist's plot, these conditions result in the intertwining of socialist relations in production with the remnants of old production relations. This also explains the plot's two-sided nature and the influence it exerts to preserve remnants of old ideology and private property in the cooperativist's consciousness.

The contradictions which the plot contains in itself, contradictions between itself and the united economy, become disturbing and assume a damaging ideological and alien economic dimension, especially in those cases when the plot is transformed from something assisting the economy to fulfill the cooperativist families' needs into an economy which produces for trade with the aim of enrichment through speculation; or when the land's size and number of livestock surpass the statutes' allowed norms. In these cases, the plot loses its aim in assisting the economy and changes its economic nature. It immediately begins to be transformed into an economy with alien tendencies towards the cooperativist order and socialist ideology. It becomes a material base from which tendencies of profit and speculation emerge and are reinforced--precisely private property tendencies which place personal interest above social interest.

The party's revolutionary experience, accumulated in the struggle to perfect socialist relations in the countryside, to fight revisionism and prevent its spreading in our country, shows that the correct way to alleviate the contradictions between the plot and the united economy is to gradually limit the plot with the aim of eventually achieving its complete removal. Our cooperativist peasantry, led by the party, has followed this road successfully.

Undoubtedly, the revolutionary initiative to herd together the cooperativist families' livestock is the most important new social element in the cooperativist plot. Until today, the need to secure shelter and food and safeguard the health of these livestock was directly met by the cooperativist family. This was a burden which caused difficulties and problems for all members of the cooperativist family, for the men, women, old people and young. It was also often a hindrance to taking part in the joint collective work. From now on this burden will be carried by the united economy in an organized and planned way. It is obliged to fulfill the cooperativist family's needs for animal products from the production of herded livestock and cooperative livestock, while the herded livestock itself remains the family's personal property.

The initiative to herd livestock together will strengthen the cooperativists' sense of united property and social interest, increasing their concern and participation in the joint cooperative work. It will play a positive role in raising the cooperativists' cultural, agrotechnical and communist education. They will use a part of their free time for this which was previously spent on the plot.

All those consequences, together with an emphasized ideological, economic and social nature, indicate further perfection of socialist relations in production within the cooperativist order. This new situation will mark an advanced step towards converging group property with state property, and the cooperativist peasantry with the working class. It will narrow the differences between countryside and city.

The road followed by our party is completely contrary to that which has been and is still followed by the modern revisionists, who in order to consolidate their reestablished capitalist positions, have limitlessly extended and transformed the cooperativist's plots precisely into private economies producing for trade. They have given the possibility to create such private economies not only to the peasantry, but also to workers, employees and intellectuals. These economies, in many revisionist countries, secure nearly half the quantity of food products such as milk, eggs, potatoes, fruit and others which are sold to the people. They are presented today as a constituent part of the capitalist order and the capitalist group property which has been reestablished in the countryside.

The AWP's stand towards plots is a consistent revolutionary Marxist-Leninist stand, whereas the revisionists' stand is a reactionary anti-Marxist stand. These two attitudes are a reflection of the struggle between two roads of development in the countryside, between the true socialist road which our party consistently follows, and the capitalist road which revisionist countries follow.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO BANGLADESH--Janus Mersini, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the People's Republic of Bangladesh, presented his credentials to Ziaur Rahman, president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh on 7 March 1981. Taking part in the ceremony were the president's secretary, foreign secretary, protocol director and other Bangladesh authorities. [Text] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 9 Mar 81 AU]

ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR--Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, received Juan Carlos Melo Gimenez, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Argentina to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, who presented his credentials in the reception hall of the Presidium of the People's Assembly on 9 March. Taking part in the credentials presentation ceremony were Foreign Affairs Minister Nesti Nase; Xhafer Spahiu, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Bashkim Pitarka, director of the Second Directorate of the Foreign Affairs Ministry; and Jovan Antoni, director of the Protocol Branch of the Foreign Affairs Ministry. [Text] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 9 Mar 81 AU]

DELEGATE CRITICIZES U.S. STAND ON LAW OF SEA

AU191046 Sofia BTA in English 0909 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Report on statement by Aleksandur Yankov, Bulgaria's UN delegate at Law of Sea Conference in New York on 19 March]

[Text] New York, 19 Mar (BTA)--Mr Aleksandur Yankov, Bulgaria's representative at the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea, emphasized yesterday that the convention draft obtained through so much work, year-round efforts and mutual compromise, was really a good basis for an all-round settling of the world ocean regimen. And it is namely because of that now that the change in the conduct of the new U.S. Government sounded as a challenge to the United Nations and to all states which took an active part in the working out of the convention draft, he said.

The Bulgarian representative condemned the actions of the United States and pointed out that they were in absolute contrast even to the most elementary norms of holding international negotiations. He said: "It is namely because of this reason that not a single voice of support or even justifying of the U.S. stand was heard at the conference".

On behalf of Bulgaria Mr Aleksandur Yankov backed up the demands of the developing countries and of the prevailing majority of the participants in the session that the work of the conference continue in accordance with the worked out agenda so that negotiations can be over in time and the convention of the Law of the Sea be signed already before the end of this year.

SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE CRITICIZES REAGAN STATEMENT

AU192050 Sofia BTA in English 1836 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] Sofia, 19 Mar (BTA)--Alarm and indignation over the official statement of the President of the United States, Mr Ronald Reagan, that the U.S. will start openly arming the Afghan bandits, are contained in the declaration of the Bulgarian Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa.

The declaration reads in part: "We regard this brazen statement as a defiance against the attempts at finding a political solution to the so-called Afghan problem. It comes to confirm once again the conviction of peoples that the President of the United States does not respect the generally accepted norms of international relations for noninterference in internal affairs. This position of President Reagan means violation of human rights and encouragement for terrorism. It is clear to both him and the entire world that the weapons in the arms of Afghan bandits will be used for the killing of Afghan children, women and old people, for the destruction of schools and hospitals. There is hardly a more flagrant support for terrorism and greater violation of human rights than that" reads the declaration.

BOZHINOV RETURNS FROM MOSCOW CEMA SESSION

AU191113 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned from Moscow. He participated in the fourth session of the CEMA intergovernmental committee on nuclear industry equipment.

Nikola Todoriev, minister of power supply, was among those present at Sofia Airport who welcomed Comrade Bozhinov.

JOINT BANK CONSORTIUM WITH SFRY HOLDS MEETING

LD200310 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1706 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] Sofia, 19 Mar (TANJUG)--The board of the consortium of Yugoslav and Bulgarian banks held a meeting in Sofia to discuss the present results and directives for future work. The meeting decided to finance cooperation between the electronics industry and Min [engineering industry] of Nis and corresponding economic organizations in Bulgaria.

The representatives of Yugoslav and Bulgarian banks agreed to simplify banking procedures concerning the settlement of accounts for mutual deliveries under cooperation deals and regarding joint appearance on third markets. The board also discussed new proposals for cooperation and other questions concerning the promotion of interbank and economic cooperation. It has been agreed to hold another board meeting in Belgrade by the end of this year. The consortium includes nine Yugoslav and three Bulgarian banks.

The delegation of the Yugoslav banks at this meeting was led by Miomir Tepavcevic, vice president of the United Bank of Belgrade.

BRIEFS

SOFIA MEETING ON TOURISM--The 8th session of the mixed Greek-Bulgarian committee on tourism opened in Sofia on 16 March. The two delegations signed a protocol for cooperation in the field of tourism providing, among other things, for increased tourism exchanges and the purchase of Greek furniture and other hotel equipment necessary for Bulgarian tourist installations. The protocol was signed by Dhaskalakis, chairman of the State Committee for Tourism. Dhaskalakis also met with Comrade Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Comrade Karamanev, minister of internal trade, with whom he discussed matters of common interest. [Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 17 Mar 81 p 10 NC]

BILAK RECEIVES SED OFFICIAL FOR TALKS ON PARTIES

LD200050 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2250 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] Today Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Egon Winkelmann, chief of the International Relations department of the SED Central Committee. In a cordial and friendly discussion, they evaluated issues concerning the international communist and workers movement, possibilities for further deepening mutual cooperation and coordination between the two parties, and briefed each other on the state of the preparations of the two fraternal parties for the coming 16th CPCZ Congress and the 10th SED Congress.

BILAK, FOJTIK SEE OFF GUS HALL ON DEPARTURE

LD200035 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] Gus Hall, general secretary of the U.S. Communist Party, left Prague today. He was seen off at the airport by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Jan Fojtik, secretary of the party's Central Committee.

RUDE PRAVO ON COMMUNIST MOVEMENT'S UNITY, GROWTH

AU191330 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Mar 81 p 1

[Editorial: "A Mighty Force"]

[Excerpts] The 26th CPSU Congress was attended by 123 delegations from 96 countries, the largest participation of foreign guests in a congress of Soviet communists so far. Such numbers attest to the great international significance of the congress.

The world communist movement constitutes a mighty force. Communist parties are now active in 94 countries of five continents. Their ranks are steadily expanding and their influence on the workers masses and broadest strata of the population is growing in strength. Some of the parties are bery young and their delegations participated for the first time in a congress of Soviet communists. That shows that the ideas of Marxism-Leninism are penetrating even into places where the greatest barriers have been erected to bar them, that the strength of communist tenets is viable and fertile.

All communist parties do not work under the same conditions. In the countries of the socialist community they are the leading political force and deal with complex problems connected with building socialism. In some states, which have--after their liberation from the colonial and postcolonial yoke--embarked upon the revolutionary democratic road and pursue a socialist orientation, they also represent the leading political force. In those capitalist countries in which they are able to act legally they are the most resolute defenders of the workers class' and all working people's interests. However, almost one-third of all communist parties are forced to work under the difficult conditions of illegality. The road that the international communist movement has travelled in the more than six decades of its existence has demonstrated, however, that even the bloodiest terror cannot dam up the victorious advance of Lenin's doctrine.

In the more than six decades the international communist movement has experienced great development. It is natural--as L.I. Brezhnev pointed out--that concurrently with the growth of the communist parties' influence their tasks are becoming ever more complex and varied. From that sometimes ensues a dissimilar assessment and differences in approaching the solution of specific tasks of class struggle. That is also the cause of discussions among communist parties. It is nothing new; it used to occur in the past as well. What is important, however--notwithstanding differences in views on some partial issues--is to continue developing political cooperation in the struggle against the common class enemy.

Many a representative of fraternal communist parties spoke at the Moscow congress on the importance of the international unity of communists of all countries. It is impossible to fail to see that imperialist forces would like to disturb that unity, to be able to enforce with greater ease their dangerous plans directed against peace. The interest of peace requires, therefore, the protection of the communist movement's and all anti-imperialist forces' unity.

The views of individual communist parties on the forms of struggling for and building socialism may differ.

It can be anticipated that in the future the forms, methods and ways of socialist revolution will be even more varied, as is--after all--borne out also by the course of revolutionary transformations in countries that have only recently embarked on the road of socialist orientation--in Ethiopia and Afghanistan, in countries that want literally to skip entire historical periods. However, at the 26th CPSU Congress the representatives of the two countries stressed that the experience acquired by the Soviet Union in building socialism is an example for them as well.

That is natural. After all, the party of Soviet communists initiated the process of world revolutionary transformations, a process aiming at a higher level of mankind's development. It was first to set out for itself the immediate goal not to reform capitalist society but to overthrow the rule of monopoly capital and to implement the socialist idea.

Also for those of us who carried out the revolution in a different historical situation and began to build socialism at a higher level of economic development than Soviet communists after the October Revolution and the Civil War, Soviet experiences became a valuable source of instruction. Additionally, for us the Soviet Union and its Communist Party was and continues to be the mainstay of our socialist development. That is why Czechoslovak communists followed the course of the 26th CPSU Congress with great interest and draw on it as a source of inspiration for their work.

The 26th CPSU Congress has become a powerful inspiration for the entire international communist movement, for the mighty force of millions of people from all over the world fighting for the rights of the workers class and all working people, for peace and socialism.

'CRUSHING' CRITICISMS OF U.S. AT LOS CONFERENCE

AU201040 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Mar 81 p 7

[CTK report: "Criticism of Washington's Position; UN Conference on the Law of the Sea"]

[Text] New York, 18 Mar (CTK)--At the Tuesday session of the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea, representatives of socialist, nonaligned and Western countries, all spoke in favor of concluding and signing an international treaty on using the wealth of world seas and oceans. At the same time they condemned the destructive stance of the U.S. delegation, which enforces for American monopolies unjustified prerogatives in extracting minerals from the seabed.

Semen Kozyrev, Soviet deputy minister of foreign affairs, criticized Washington's demand for a "reassessment" of the provisionally approved draft treaty. The Soviet Union, too, is not fully satified with all proposed provisions of the treaty; nevertheless, it is ready to accept them because the treaty will constitute a beneficial instrument for strengthening peace and law on all world seas. The United States' unilateral action at the conference is nothing but a manifestation of an ill-considered attitude toward the international conference and the whole international public.

Speaking on behalf of the so-called Group of 77, which comprises 121 developing countries, Ugandan representative Olara Otunnu declared that the United States will be the only one to bear the responsibility should the conference founder.

The U.S. position was also criticized by representatives of Western states. For instance, Australian representative Keith Brennan declared that Washington's stance may have unforeseeable consequences. Speaking on behalf of five northern countries, Iceland delegate Hans Andersen demanded that the United States refrain from any demands for changes in the draft treaty. A similar position was assumed by Dutch delegate W. Riphagen, who spoke on behalf of the 10 countries of the European Economic Community.

In defiance of such crushing criticism, the chief of the U.S. delegation confirmed his negative attitude toward signing the proposed treaty, allegedly for as long as his government's final position is not known.

Bratislava PRAVDA Criticism

LD181012 Prague CTK in English 0801 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Bratislava, 18 Mar (CETEKA)--The action of the U.S. administration at the international Conference of the Law of the Sea cannot be justified, the Slovak daily PRAVDA said today.

Commenting on the recalling of the head of the U.S. delegation to the conference because of concessions made by the United States in negotiations on a treaty under President Carter, the daily said that by the action the new U.S. administration not only tramples on the accords signed by its predecessors and on the joint, many-year effort of representatives of almost all countries of the world, but at the same time it throws doubt on its own credibility in international negotiations.

The Reagan administration's shocking action reflects the effort of North American multinational monopolies to further arrogate to themselves the natural weath of the seas, without any restrictions of international legal standards. This would mean not only denial of the rights of a majority to the common wealth, but also further endangerment of the environment of our planet, which monopolies, seeking only profits, do not like to take into consideration, the daily stressed.

DAILY ON EXPULSION OF U.S. 'SPIES' FROM MOZAMBIQUE

AU191654 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Mar 81 p 7

[Juraj Halas commentary in the column "Foreign-Political Note": "Diplomats in the Service of Terrorism"]

[Text] A person would be in error if he believed that Africa lies any distance from the United States. It certainly lies near enough to allow the American CIA to devote to it the same "care" it traditionally devotes for instance to the Latin American subcontinent. However, these last few years the CIA's interest in "African affairs" has increased enormously. Six new CIA bases were set up in pro-Western metropolises from Cairo to Pretoria, as were 32 espionage "stations" and about 50 "feelers." The network of agents and paid informers has grown like a tumor.

A few days ago six of them were unmasked by the Mozambique authorities. Naturally, nobody was suprised that the agents worked at the U.S. Embassy in Maputo. In this connection, the newspaper TIMES of Zambia merely pointed out that, after President Reagan had declared war on the national liberation movement under the cover of fighting "international terrorism," the independent African states should follow the activities of U.S. embassies with increased attention.

The case of the American "diplomats" in Mozambique, who were expelled after being accused of espionage, subversive activity and interference in internal affairs, has drawn the attention of everyone concerned to the fact that Washington is really being serious about international terrorism.

The CIA spies, who had settled down on the immune territory of the Maputo Embassy, had in fact been supplying information to the terrorist regime of the Republic of South Africa [RSA], which was particularly interested in knowing the place of residence of the exiled members of the antiracist African National Congress (ANC). In this way, the American diplomatic staff was the one to actually prepare the recent terrorist sally of the South African commandos against (Matola) city, in which the racists murdered several ANC members. And Washington's efforts to internationally coordinate terrorist actions against the national liberation movement in southern Africa still continue, in spite of the "unpleasantness" in Mozambique. How else can one explain the recent visit paid by the chief of the RSA's military intelligence to the United States, where he met--behind closed doors--representatives of American espionage services?

It does not seem that the American Government is bothered by the diplomatic faux pas in Mozambique. In fact, instead of appologizing, it decided to reply to the expulsion of its spies with diplomatic passports by stopping food deliveries to Mozambique.

Embargo, extortions, boycott...had Washington perhaps forgotten the fiasco suffered by the preceding White House chief when he strove to support his dubious thesis on America's "sacred mission" in the battle for human rights by identical methods of international policy? Does it perhaps think that the even more dubious and perverse thesis on America's "mission" in the battle against "international terrorism" has better chances...?

DAILY ON ALLEGATION OF 'UNOFFICIAL' LITERATURE

AU191913 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Mar 81 p 5

["(ON)"-signed commentary in the column "Small Reflection:" "Two Kinds of Literature?"]

[Text] According to certain Western sources, two kinds of literature exist in the socialist states--official and unofficial. Allegedly, the unofficial kind is being circulated only in laboriously fabricated copies. And, according to the experts on unofficial literature--apparently their number is far larger than the number of authors, copiers and readers all together--5 centuries after Gutenberg's invention of movable type certain literates in the socialist states must copy their works themselves. This is not because of the dubious standard of these works, obvious at the very first glance, but for another, more serious reason: Allegedly these are works which, if published in print, would practically overthrow the socialist system. Perhaps it is due to this pseudo-wonderful power that from time to time the creations of unofficial literature find a sponsor and see the light of day in some conglomerate or other. It does not in the least bother the experts on this literary form that there can be no question of an enrichment of the arts here, and even less of these creations being an artistic vanguard. In fact these original works have another common denominator, one regarded by the experts with far greater sympathy: The works inform one about nonexistent social and political moods in the socialist states; they slander, distort, falsify and attempt to attack socialism. For this reason, the frequently poor writings cease to be what they really are in some people's eyes, people who start speculating with them like ideopolitical weapons. And such creations, which serve dark interests and aims, are taken up readily by influential protectors; even basic shortcomings are readily forgiven these creations, and in some places they are even generously patronized to the detriment of domestic authors. One should not wonder at this, because the unofficial literature has been acknowledged not by the readers' community, but primarily by those who raised it to become the tool of ideological subversion.

HUSAK SENDS GREETINGS TO AAPSO COUNCIL MEETING

LD200006 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] The president of the CSSR today sent a message of greetings to the participants at a session of the Council of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization [AAPSO] in the PDRY. The message stressed that we in the CSSR highly appreciate the activity of the AAPSO as a significant part of a powerful world anti-imperialist front, and value its active contribution to the protection of the interest and justified desires of millions of inhabitants of the African and Asian Continents.

The message goes on to say that further successes of national liberation struggles in the conditions created by the most reactionary forces of imperialism and hegemonism, striving to reverse positive and revolutionary changes in the world, are inseparably linked with the results of the struggles of the progressive forces in the world to strengthen peace and detente. The new constructive proposals of the USSR, delivered at the 26th CPSU Congress, which our country and the whole world met with a wide echo and full support, show a realistic path to achieving the aim of dealing peacefully with the pressing problems of world development.

(?We are convinced) that your meeting will also significantly contribute to the struggle of the progressive forces of the whole world for a peaceful tomorrow for mankind. Czechoslovakia, in close cooperation with the other countries of the socialist community, actively participates in strengthening peace, strengthening the ties of international solidarity and friendship with the nations of Africa and Asia.

We stand unswervingly on the side of the national liberation forces of the two continents in their just struggle against world imperialism, for the liquidation of colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid.

We fully support the determined efforts of new states to consolidate their economic and political independence. We resolutely condemn the attacks of American imperialism directed against the national liberation movement under the pretext of a so-called struggle against international terrorism.

We reject attempts to cause new conflicts and international tension in various parts of the world, interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states, and attempts to drag them into the aggressive plans of the United States and its allies, this being against the interests of the peoples of African and Asian countries.

We are firmly convinced, the message concludes, that the joint endeavors of progressive, democratic and peace-loving forces will avert these hostile plans and assure a life of peace for all nations, in keeping with their real interests.

BRIEFS

SLOVAK DOMESTIC MARKET--Mostly due to such internal influences as the bad harvests of potoatoes, sugar beets, corn, fruit and vegetables, in Slovakia's retail trade, the intentions of the Sixth 5-Year Plan were underfulfilled by Kcs10 billion. The tasks were fulfilled and even overfulfilled in the deliveries of poultry, brown coal, lignite and coke; they were not fulfilled in meat products, knitwear, knit and personal underwear, outer wear, leather and synthetic footwear, furniture, passenger cars, cement and masonry materials. In overall terms, the tasks were fulfilled in marketable food consumption and public catering. In 1981 the imports from socialist states will decrease by Kcs29 million. While engineering imports will increase by Kcs154 million, nonengineering imports will be reduced by Kcs183 million. Rice imports from socialist states will increase by 394 tons, and from nonsocialist states by 1861 tons. [Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 12 Mar 81 pp 1,5 AU]

HONECKER RECEIVES HUNGARIAN PARTY'S HAVASI

LD191410 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, today received Ferenc Havasi, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, for a friendly talk.

Erich Honecker briefed the Hungarian visitor on the preparations for the 10th SED Congress. He stressed that the SED was determined to purposefully pursue its course for the benefit of the people and the safeguarding of peace in close cooperation with the CPSU, the MSZMP and the other fraternal parties even under the conditions of the complicated international situation. The course of the main task with its unity of economic and social policy was being consistently continued and this was of great effectiveness for strengthening the GDR, he said.

Cooperation Discussed

LD192310 East Berlin ADN in English 1435 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] Berlin, 19 Mar (ADN)--The will of the parties, governments and peoples of the German Democratic Republic and Hungary to extend and deepen their firm alliance and trustful cooperation within the community of socialist states has been restated by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, and Ferenc Havasi, a member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

Erich Honecker received the Hungarian guest here on Thursday for a talk which proceeded in a cordial and comradely atmosphere. Both sides voiced support for the decisions of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union which are of great importance for world-politics and give fresh impetus to the struggle of the peoples for peace, detente, disarmament and social progress.

Erich Honecker declared that the SED was resolved, in close cooperation with the CPSU, the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the other fraternal parties, to aimfully continue its course for the well-being of the people and for safeguarding peace under the conditions of the complicated international situation.

REPORTAGE ON LEIPZIG FAIR VISITORS' ACTIVITIES

Soviet Delegation Reception

DW192046 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1845 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] Petr Abrasimov, the extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the USSR, today gave a reception in Berlin in honor of the Soviet Government delegation to the Leipzig Spring Fair. Werner Krolikowski, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee; candidate members of the Politburo Werner Jarowinski, secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and others attended the reception.

Proposing a toast, Petr Abrasimov paid tribute to the GDR's performances at the fair and to the GDR party and state leadership's visit to the USSR pavilion.

Werner Krolikowski stressed that in the face of the international situation it was particularly important that a constructive contribution to worldwide trade and mutual advantage is made in Leipzig.

Valentin Makeyev, the head of the Soviet Government delegation, emphasized that numerous encounters had resulted in valuable contacts and experiences with GDR working people. The members of the delegation were impressed by the results of the competition in honor of the forthcoming SED party congress.

More on Soviet Delegation

LD191454 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Excerpts] The Soviet Government delegation led by Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Valentin Makeyev, which is attending the Leipzig Fair, this morning visited the Fortschritt men's clothing factory in Berlin. The factory received a Banner of Honor of the SED Central Committee yesterday for its outstanding performance in the competition in honor of the 10th SED Congress.

Economic Meeting

AU191820 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Mar 81 p 2

[Summary] On 17 March Horst Soelle, GDR minister of foreign trade, received foreign personalities who are in Leipzig to visit the spring fair. He met with Ion Stoian, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and with Kim Wal-hyop, DPRK deputy minister of foreign trade. The GDR minister and Salomao Munguambe, minister of foreign trade of the People's Republic of Mozambique, were present when a number of export and import contracts for 1981 were signed between the two countries' foreign trade enterprises. At a meeting, Horst Soelle and Eska Rekola, minister of foreign trade of the Republic of Finland, expressed their conviction that the dynamic development of trade and economic relations between their two countries will continue. On the occasion of the 11th session of the joint GDR-Japan/Japan-GDR Economic Commissions, Kurt Singhuber, GDR minister of ore mining, metallurgy and potash, met with Eishiro Saito, president of the Nippon Steel Corporation and chariman of the Japan-GDR Economic Commission. Gerhard Beil, state secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Trade, received Raymond Ravenel, director general of the Citroen Industry, and Lord Trefgarne, UK parliamentary secretary in the Ministry of Trade, to discuss economic relations between their countries.

OFFICIAL PROTESTS AIRSPACE VIOLATION BY FRG

AU191339 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Mar 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 8 March 1981 a single-engined airplane from the FRG, coming from Beienrode (FRG), violated GDR airspace in the Heiligenstadt Kreis, continued its provocative flight and left GDR airspace in the direction of Reckershausen (FRG).

The permanent representative of the GDR in the FRG resolutely protested against this renewed provocative violation of GDR airspace, which is against international law, in the FRG federal chancellery. He expressed his hope that the respective FRG organs will undertake steps to exclude violations of GDR airspace in future.

TRIBUENE ON 'STRATEGIC VILLAGES' IN EL SALVADOR

LD191446 East Berlin ADN in English 1140 GMT 19 Mar 81

["CIA Expert Heads 'Vietnamization' of El Salvador"--ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 19 Mar (ADN)--A network of bases for the reactionary paramilitary gangs after the pattern of the American war in Vietnam is being created in El Salvador.

The GDR trade union paper TRIBUENE reports this in an article on the latest developments in this Central American country on Thursday. One of the men responsible for setting up the "strategic villages" is an "agricultural expert" of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), the paper says.

The so-called agrarian reform announced a year ago serves the junta as the basis for the militarization of the rural regions of El Salvador, the paper says, adding "the democratic revolutionary front has termed the agrarian reform an instrument in the strategy of the counter-revolution. It said sections of peasantry were to be corrupted so as to deprive the liberation struggle of part of its mass basis."

GDR-INDIA FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY FOUNDED IN DELHI

AU191810 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] Delhi (ADN)--Mrs Subhadra Joshi, president of the India-GDR Friendship Society, has welcomed the founding of a "Society for India-GDR Friendship" by the congress party. In a declaration on the new society, which was founded over the weekend, Subhadra Joshi stresses that the decision of the governing party to include in its program friendship between India and the GDR in the interest of world peace, detente and disarmament, and to underline this by establishing a special organization, is an "important achievement for the growth of friendly relations and cooperation between the two states." Subhadra Joshi offered cooperation to the newly founded association.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH KAMPUCHEA--Keo Chanda, minister of information, press and culture of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and Rolf Dach, GDR ambassador to the People's Republic of Kampuchea, have signed in Phnom Penh the work plan for cultural and scientific cooperation between the GDR Government and the Revolutionary People's Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea for 1981-82. The work plan provides for a steady development of cooperation in culture and the arts, public education, college and professional school education, vocational training and in the mass media. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Mar 81 p 2 AU]

LECTURERS IN PDRY--'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP], praised SED support for qualifying Yemeni leading cadres as an example of the constantly deepening relations between the SED and the YSP. He talked to lecturers of the Central Institute for Socialist Management Problems at the SED's Central Committee at a meeting in Aden. In a 6-week course the lecturers had familiarized some 100 party, state and economic cadres with the GDR's experiences in managing and planning the national economy. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Mar 81 p 5 AU]

SOLIDARITY FRONT DONATIONS--Since 1979 the National Front has contributed M42 million to the GDR's Solidarity Fund. Wolfgang Krause, deputy secretary general of the Solidarity Fund, valued this result as an expression of the conscious solidarity among all strata of the GDR population. Craftsmen and tradesmen have increased their solidarity contributions from M6.8 million in 1975 to M14.3 million in 1980. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Mar 81 p 7 AU]

KADAR, KANIA HOLD TALKS, ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

Discussion of Issues

LD191948 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] At the invitation of Janos Kadar, Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, paid a visit to Budapest today. Janos Kadar and his guest have informed each other about the situation of their respective countries, the policies of their parties and surveyed the topical international questions in a frank and comradely atmosphere in the spirit of mutual understanding.

Janos Kadar has informed Stanislaw Kania about the implementation of the party congress resolutions, the experiences gained in the construction of socialism. The first secretary of the fraternal Polish party outlined the resolutions of the latest Central Committee plenum: Their purpose is to strengthen the party's position, to lead Poland out of its critical situation and to defend and further develop the socialist achievements of the Polish people.

Janos Kadar said that our party is in solidarity with the endeavors of the Polish communists aimed at the restoration of social order and calm, overcoming difficulties which arose in the course of socialist construction and in the interest of a socialist solution, and is in solidarity with their resolution to fight in solidarity with the community of socialist countries for the achievement of their social and national goals.

They stated that the fraternal and traditionally friendly relations between the two parties and the two countries are developing on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The two parties will continue to work for the harmonious and regular further development of Hungarian-Polish relations in every sphere.

Surveying the topical international issues, the first secretaries of the two party central committees stressed that the very significant initiatives of the Soviet party congress provide a good basis for advancing the cause of peace and security, for putting the brakes on the arms race and for the continuation of international detente. They expressed their willingness to continue to make a multifaceted contribution to the strengthening of cooperation between the countries of the socialist community, their willingness to assist the development of relations between the communist and workers' parties and to support the struggle of all progressive, revolutionary forces against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism.

Stanislaw Kania left Budapest this evening. Janos Kadar saw off the guest at Ferihegy Airport.

Communique Reported

LD201048 Budapest MTI in English 0600 GMT 20 Mar 81

["Kadar-Kania: Communique"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, 19 Mar (MTI)--Invited by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, was visiting Budapest Thursday, March 19.

In a sincere comradely atmosphere, in the spirit of mutual understanding, Janos Kadar and Stanislaw Kania informed each other of the situations in their country, of the policy of their parties and reviewed timely questions of the international situation.

Janos Kadar informed his guest of the implementation of the resolutions of the 12th HSWP Congress, and Hungary's experiences in building socialism. Stanislaw Kania was speaking of the resolutions passed by the 8th plenary session of the PUWP, which are aimed at consolidating the position of the party, leading Poland out of the difficult crisis, safeguarding and promoting the socialist achievements of the Polish people.

Janos Kadar said that the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party is in solidarity with the Polish communists efforts aimed at restoring social order and calm, overcoming the difficulties in socialist building and unfolding socialist development, and also with determination to struggle in unity with the community of the socialist countries to realize their social and national goals.

They noted in the discussion that the fraternal and traditionally friendly relations of the two parties and countries have been developing on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The two parties will also in the future strive to assure a balanced and regular development of Hungarian-Polish relations.

Surveying timely international questions, the first secretaries of the two parties' central committees stressed that initiatives of major importance, taken in the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, provide favourable basis for the promotion of the cause of peace and security, the halting of the arms race and the continuation of international detente. They expressed the continued readiness many-sidedly to contribute to the strengthening of the cooperation of the countries of the socialist community to promote the relations of communist and workers parties, and to support the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism of all progressive, revolutionary forces.

Stanislaw Kania left Budapest Thursday night. At Ferihegy Airport he was seen off by Janos Kadar.

LOSONCZI HOLDS MEETING WITH VISITING IRAQI LEADER

LD192024 Budapest MTI in English 1707 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] Budapest, 19 Mar (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, received on Thursday in the Parliament Building Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and first deputy prime minister of the Republic of Iraq, who is currently in Hungary on an official visit at the invitation of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers. The cordial meeting was attended by Robert Garai, Hungarian deputy foreign minister.

MSZMP'S HAVASI LEAVES FOR PARTY VISIT TO GDR

LD191448 Budapest MTI in English 1028 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] Budapest, 19 Mar (MTI)--Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and secretary of the Central Committee, left for the German Democratic Republic on Thursday at the invitation of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party.

COMMENTATORS SCORE SERIES OF U.S. ALLEGATIONS

'One Extreme Danger a Week'

LD192132 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1839 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] It is 1 day short of 2 months since President Reagan assumed office. During these, more or less, 8 weeks the atmosphere in the world appears to have changed. This afternoon I reviewed the press and news agency reports for the past 8 weeks and found that the U.S. administration has come up with precisely eight issues in an endeavour to demonstrate that the Western world is in extreme danger because of the Soviet Union. In other words, one extreme danger a week.

I shall list these only briefly; I am sure that you can remember the details. It began with the allegation that the Soviet Union supports international terrorism. Then they said that the Soviet Union had to change its international conduct entirely, otherwise [words indistinct]. Then the business of El Salvador began; naturally, this was also the work of the Soviet Union. In the course of these allegations it also became known that in fact the Soviet Union was responsible for the fate of the American hostages in Iran.

These allegations were followed recently by the affair of the military exercises in Poland. According to Secretary of State Haig--at least until this was denied--these threatened not only the occupation of Poland but also amounted to a violation of the Helsinki declaration. Now I have read in an American newspaper that the United States is accusing Russia of the hijacking of the Pakistani airplane. If I am right, this amounts to six issues of this sort so far. Today two new accusations were launched. One of these was made by Secretary of State Haig himself before a Congressional committee while arguing for the approval of the foreign aid program. Haig said that the socialist countries are conducting a four-stage action in Latin America. Having gained control of Nicaragua, they are now aiming at El Salvador and this will be followed by moves against Honduras and Guatemala. He went on to say, without giving any concrete proof, that the Soviet Union is training thousands of would-be terrorists on its own territory, in East Europe and in Libya. On this basis Haig asked the committee to support President Reagan's proposals for foreign military aid. This was the seventh accusation. In other words, we want to conquer not only El Salvador but the whole of Central America.

The eighth accusation was produced by the ABC television network in its newsreel yesterday. I do not exaggerate, I believe, if I call this an hysterical accusation. The ABC Pentagon correspondent, referring to military sources, said in an excited manner that the Soviet Union has launched a satellite whose purpose is to eliminate other satellites already orbiting in space. The pictures depicted the launching of a satellite, and, to the network's credit, it was noted that they were from archives. The correspondent, referring to information from the Defense Department, said that the United States does not possess such satellites and consequently its intelligence and communications satellites are in danger. The Pentagon thus considers it necessary to launch as soon as possible the appropriate means for the defense of their vitally important space objects. This was the eighth accusation. One could say that all this merely served the purpose of getting Congress to approve the greatly increased military expenditures and the programs for foreign military aid.

All right, but what is one to think then of the statement by Richard Pipes, a Soviet specialist on the President's National Security Council, which he gave to the British REUTER news agency. He said, among other things, the following: The Soviet leaders must choose between either making peaceful changes in their communist system in the direction of the West or engaging in a war. This could almost be considered a declaration of war, except that a White House spokesman said soon afterwards that this high-ranking official had not been authorized to speak on behalf of the administration and the views expressed by him were not in accordance with the administration's policy. I might be mistaken--perhaps all of this is really aimed at simply gaining approval for military expenditures. However, I am afraid that in the meantime they will spoil the international atmosphere to such an extent that it will be even more difficult to sit down at a negotiating table.

'Sharper' Tone

LD201244 Budapest in English to Europe 2100 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] In Washington, at the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, Secretary of State Alexander Haig said that the Soviet threat justified a large-scale American security assistance program.

At the same time, a member of President Reagan's National Security Council has been advocating action that would represent a threat to the Soviet Union, although the statement was later repudiated by a White House spokesman . For newsroom, Istvan Kollar:

In overall content there was nothing that was new in Secretary of State Alexander Haig's remarks at the Congressional committee. However, the tone was much sharper than previous statements over the past few weeks. Mr Haig explained that the socialist countries were planning a detailed campaign to take over the whole of Central America.

Obviously, that accusation is totally unfounded, and Mr Haig is well aware of this fact. Nevertheless, he may be of the view that the more talk there is of an alleged Soviet menace, the more congressmen may feel under pressure to support the idea of increased American military assistance to Central American countries, and other areas like the Persian Gulf and the Middle East. These are areas which Washington claims are important from the point of view of American interests. Mr Haig said the whole program of military aid was geared to U.S. interests.

The argument (?helps to) explain Washington's motives for interfering in different parts of the world. Clearly, the propaganda war concerning the situation in El Salvador and the reiteration of [word indistinct] Soviet threats [word indistinct] in the first place to the Reagan administration's domestic opponents, including Senator Edward Kennedy and (?four other senators) [words indistinct] U.S. military involvement in El Salvador.

But an even more outspoken attack against the socialist countries came from Mr Richard Pipes, a member of the U.S. National Security Council. Mr Pipes is reported to have said: The Soviet leaders would have to [words indistinct] the Soviet system (?peacefully) to conform with Western society, or go to war. Later the White House said [words indistinct] by Mr Pipes had not been authorized and did not represent administration policy.

It was not the first time the White House has disassociated itself from a statement by someone regarded as an authoritative figure in the Reagan team. A typical example was [word indistinct] concerning the production and deployment of the neutron bomb. Whether these statements and rebuttals reflect a division of labor or an actual divergence of views, [word indistinct] very clearly that the opponents of detente and advocates of armament and possibly of aggression (?have a strong position) in the Reagan administration.

WESTERN ATTITUDES TOWARD POLISH ECONOMY DISCUSSED

LD200038 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2120 GMT 19 Mar 81

["Ten Minutes of Foreign Politics" program with unidentified presenter; Andras Domany, not further identified; Bonn correspondent Ivan Lipovecz; New York correspondent Istvan Kulcsar; and correspondent Eva Szecsi--live or recorded]

[Text] [Presenter] What is the significance of relations with West Germany from the viewpoint of Poland? The answer is given by Andras Domany, who recently returned from Poland:

[Domany] Poland's relations with one of its most important partners, the FRG, are overshadowed by a noneconomic issue. According to a recent decision by the FRG laender culture ministers, all school maps must depict the 1937 borders of the German Empire. This is what is being taught in the schools, while the actual borders of Poland and the GDR are treated as some sort of special border. The Polish foreign minister said recently in the Sejm in this connection that this decision is contrary both to the spirit and to the letter of the 1970 Polish-FRG agreement. After all, the FRG Government plainly recognized the Oder-Neisse border as an inviolate border.

Our territorial integrity is at stake here, the minister said--fundamental questions of our state and nation, just as the recognition of the political map of contemporary Europe is a basic condition of international cooperation and peaceful coexistence.

[Presenter] Looking at it from Bonn the Polish question is obviously at least as much a political as an economic problem. Is the FRG interested in giving further economic support to Poland? Our Bonn correspondent Ivan Lipovecz talks about this:

[Lipovecz] Bonn is willing to provide guarantees for business deals in which Poland is either buyer or debter to the tune of 700 million Dm. This is the size of the sum with which Bonn is willing to help the Polish Government should it have difficulties in making payments--naturally, only if Poland makes purchases from West German enterprises and if its debts are with West German banks. In Bonn they evaluate this gesture as a sign that the FRG is not interested in the further deterioration of the economic situation in Poland and in the destabilization of the Polish situation. However, this sum would be only a small proportion of what was requested by the Polish side, most recently during Deputy Premier Kisiel's visit to Bonn; and, by its very nature, it does not help as regards the fact that Poland should repay altogether approximiately $7 billion in bank loans to capitalist countries this year. In these circumstances it is understandable that the possibility of rescheduling the loan repayments and granting possible state support for this will play an important part in the discussions between Genscher and the Polish leaders.

[Presenter] What do the loans mean from the viewpoint of the Polish economy?

Domany] The extent of indebtedness in itself is not the essence of the problem; rather, it is the fact that the repayment obligations are crowded into a very short space of time. There was a great debate in financial circles at the end of last year as to whether it was necessary and permissible to request a postponement of the repayments. There were those who feared for the reputation of the country and said that payments had to be made when due, whatever happened; even if we sweat blood, one of the leaders said. Then the view which held that it was simply impossible to meet all the repayment obligations gathered strength. It was at this point that negotiations with the Western creditors began on the possibility of postponement. The negotiations are still under way, and the statements reflect the caution which is customary with bankers. In the background to the negotiations the cold war political noises can also be heard. For example, as to why the West should help a socialist country, this is the Soviet Union's task. However, an expert of the British Foreign Relations Institute, writing in the FINANCIAL TIMES, argued that Poland must be able to pay for the imports needed for production in order to carry out the necessary reforms. In other words, the British expert says, Poland must be helped because stopping Western imports because of lack of money would lead to economic chaos and a political storm, presenting a very serious threat to the security of Europe.

[Presenter] When will the Polish economy be in a position to repay the debt which is by now more than $20 billion?

[Domany] The Polish economy must raise credits of at least $10 billion this year for current repayments and the financing of imports. According to the Ministry of Finance, a start can be made on the reduction of the net stock of debts in 1985-86 at the earliest. The deficit in the balance of trade this year is expected to be $800 million. An article in the weekly POLITYKA has stressed the significance of the fact that the Soviet Union has already agreed to the postponement of Polish debt repayment. What is more, the Soviet Union has given further significant credits, some of them in convertible currencies.

[Presenter] Thus the Soviet Union is trying to facilitate Polish stabilization through economic aid. Is the United States interested in the achievement of stabilization in Poland? Our New York correspondent Istvan Kulcsar sums up the American view:

[Kulcsar] The American leadership obviously takes as its point of departure that any internal worry or crisis in the socialist countries weakens the entire socialist community. Naturally, American propaganda, while frightening the public with the prospect of the coalminers' strike, likely to start in the United States next week, expresses sympathy for work stoppages by Polish miners or any other worker in Poland. The American newspapers and television stations have been talking of an impending Soviet military intervention in Poland for weeks and months now. There is also a view, held by the extreme right, according to which it would not be a bad thing from the U.S. viewpoint if this did happen. This view is justified by the theory that the worse it is, the better it is. Then, according to them, there would be justification for a complete cold war.

More sober people would be content with the permanent existence of conditions in Poland resembling those in the weeks before the election of the government of Premier Jaruzelski. They hope that Solidarity will become an independent political force and a pluralist society will develop and consolidate itself in Poland. This could serve as a model or at least as a precedent.

While the American establishment sheds crocodile tears for the Polish population suffering from shortages, it is unwilling to grant significant credits to Warsaw. It is content with urging its West European allies to do so, while the United States will at the most acquiesce in the postponement of repayments.

[Presenter] There is, therefore, a difference of opinion and interest between the United States and West Europe regarding Poland. How are the changes in Poland perceived in France, the second largest creditor after the FRG? Our correspondent, Eva Szecsi, talks about this:

[Szecsi] Walesa is expected in Paris on the weekend. He was invited by the trade union allied to the socialist party. However, this is not the reason for the fact that the French press and, what is much more important, French diplomacy and economic life, watch Warsaw with concern.

First of all, it must be said that they are looking at Warsaw not with particular sympathy but rather with concern. In the final analysis the official French view concerning the situation in Poland has remained unchanged; the Poles must resolve their internal problems by themselves; any outside interference would make the situation more serious and would increase international tensions. This was stressed by Giscard on several occasions. All this does not rule out the possibility that the West--naturally including France--should contribute to the overcoming of the Polish economic crisis by the postponement of repayments and the granting of new credits.

One month after Premier Jaruzelski's coming into office the situation is developing favorably, the Warsaw correspondent of LE FIGARO reported. He quotes a Solidarity spokesman to the effect that the government is pursuing the right policies. On the same day, that is Thursday, the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, the U.S. paper published in Paris, said in the title of its front-page report that disquiet is on the increase in Poland. This reflects not so much the Polish situation as the fact that there are differences in the French and American viewpoints regarding the evaluation of the situation and the policies to pursue.

POLICE EVICT UNIONISTS, OFFICIALS; MKZ CALLS ALERT

Mach at Council Meeting

LD192232 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] A Bydgoszcz Voivodship People's Council session was held today attended by Deputy Premier Stanislaw Mach, and representatives of the Bydgoszcz region Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] Presidium of the NSZZ Solidarity. Numerous questions asked during the first part of the session concerned mainly the difficult agricultural situation in Pomorze and Kujawy regions. During the session, Deputy Premier Stanislaw Mach presented the candidature of Bagdan Krolecki, director of a Warsaw vegetable and fruit firm to the post of voivoda of Bydgoszcz. By secret ballot the candidature was approved.

Because the councillors were unable to get acquainted with socioeconomic problems of the voivodship, the motion was approved to postpone discussions until the second part of the session, which will be held later.

Police Evict 'Occupiers'

LD200926 Warsaw PAP in English 0830 GMT 20 Mar 81

["Communique"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Mar (PAP)--This news agency has learned that after the closing of a session of the voivodship People's Council in Bydgoszcz today, a group of people occupied the voivodship office building.

When the occupiers refused to comply with the call to leave the building addressed to them by the Bydgoszcz deputy voivoda and the voivodship prosecutor, the Bydgoszcz deputy voivoda called in local militia (police) order-enforcement services to restore law and order and ensure normal work of the voivodship office.

Part of the occupiers left the building after submitting written delcarations. The rest of the group, who put up resistance, were forced out of the building.

MKZ Bydgoszcz Strike Decision

LD200820 Bydgoszcz Domestic Service in Polish 0615 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] As we reported in yesterday afternoon's edition of this program, the adjournment of yesterday's session of the voivodship People's Council in Bydgoszcz was met with a sharp protest by the NSZZ Solidarity representatives who took part in the session. The leaders of the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] present at the meeting, in accordance with earlier agreements with the Presidium of the voivodship People's Council, intended to present and discuss the affairs of the countryside and farmers and announce what action they wanted to be taken in this connection.

When the meeting was adjourned by Edward Berger, chairman of the voivodship People's Council, some 45 councillors and representatives of MKZ Solidarity remained in the hall. Talks between that group of councillors and Solidarity activists lasted until the late evening hours and dealt with the course the session had taken, especially the reasons for its adjournment, and what was thought about this fact.

Later that evening a large group of inhabitants of Bydgoszcz gathered in front of the voivodship offices and demonstrated their support for those who remained in the debating hall. In the course of many hours the two sides formulated their respective stands. Voivodship people's councillors present in the hall decided to issue an immediate written appeal to the Presidium of the voivodship People's Council to convene urgently--and not later than 7 days--the adjourned part of the session.

As an integral part of that session, representatives of the MKZ Solidarity would be given the right to speak. All representatives of the MKZ who took part in the session held on 19 March and whose names appear on a prepared list should be asked to attend the session. At the same time the councillors moved that the discussion of controversial matters should be completed at an extraordinary session, believing as they did that outstanding matters would be afforded an opportunity for full discussion and exchange of views.

Still later that evening, according to what we have been told in a statement by Roman Bak, the deputy voivoda, following a request made by the deputy voivoda and deputy district prosecutor to those gathered to leave the voivodship People's Council meeting hall, the hall was entered by civic militia orderlies who first demanded that those present leave and then removed them from the hall.

According to today's GAZETA POMORSKA the MKZ of NSZZ Solidarity has issued a statement giving approval to the stand adopted by the councillors and demanded that drastic action should be taken against those responsible for the conflict which arose during the session. At the same time the MKZ protested against the intervention by organs of the civic militia in the meeting hall.

Late last night Lech Walesa, chairman of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of NSZZ Solidarity, arrived in Bydgoszcz, together with several members of the KKP Presidium. Members of many interfactory founding committees also arrived in the town and took part in the deliberations of the MKZ of NSZZ Solidarity in Bydgoszcz. Very late last night the MKZ in Bydgoszcz adopted a decision to hold a protest strike today between 1100 and 1300 in Bydogszcz town and voivodship enterprises.

GAZETA POMORSKA reports that a statement issued late last night by the MKZ of NSZZ Solidarity reported that in the course of the civic militia officials removing people from the hall in which the voivodship People's Council of Bydgoszcz held its sixth session, (Jan Rulewski) and (Mariusz Labedowicz) were injured. A delegation of the MKZ of NSZZ Solidarity, led by Lech Walesa, chairman of the KKP, arrived at the hospital at 0115. Zdzilsaw Obuchowicz, the voivodship deputy prosecutor, was also present at the hospital. He told the news reporter: On behalf of the voivodship prosecutor, I can give the assurance that all circumstances surrounding this matter will be explained.

Solidarity Prepares Monday Strike

NC200929 Paris AFP in English 0920 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Mar (AFP)--Solidarity, the Polish independent trade union federation, today ordered official preparations for a nation-wide strike following worker-police clashes at Bydgoszcz north west of here last night.

The federation also ordered its sections to halt talks being held with the authorities. At least 20 people were injured in last night's clashes, as militia cleared a regional meeting.

Solidarity's ruling body said in a communique that members should prepare for action on Monday, in a "serious and responsible" atmosphere.

Last night's incidents were "open provocation against the government of Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski," Solidarity said.

Barecki on Incident

LD201040 Hamburg DPA in German 0956 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Warsaw (DPA)--Polish Government spokesman Jozef Barecki today described the actions of the peasants' representatives in the Bydgoszcz Voivodship People's Council building as a violation of the law.

The trade union has the right to organize strikes, but no one is allowed to disregard the provisions of the law, he said at a press conference for German journalists which originally had been intended to deal with Poland's economic situation in connection with Federal Foreign Minister Genscher's visit.

In his government statement Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski advocated relations of partnership between the leadership and the trade unions, Barecki said. But at the same time the government must do everything to maintain law and order. According to Barecki two persons are in the hospital in Bydgoszcz as a result of the scuffle with the militia.

Barecki stayed at the press conference only for a few minutes, excusing himself by referring to the latest developments.

Rakowski-Appointed Commission

LD201128 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] In connection with the incidents which occurred after yesterday's session of the provincial people's council in Bydgoszcz a commission of experts appointed by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski arrived in Bydgoszcz this morning. The commission which is led by Deputy Prosecutor General (Jozef Zyto), is making energetic efforts to explain the causes of the conflict which has arisen.

Walesa Cancels France Visit

NC201100 Paris AFP in English 1059 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Mar (AFP)--Polish trade union leader Lech Walesa has cancelled a planned visit to France due to start on Sunday, the Solidarity independent union branch in Gdansk said today. The announcement came soon after Solidarity ordered preparations for a national strike after worker-police clashes last night at Bydgoszcz northwest of here.

ZSL BYDGOSZCZ COMMITTEE PROTESTS STRIKERS' BEHAVIOR

LD191820 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1730 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] In connection with the continuation of the sit-in strike in Bydgoszcz, workers and leaders of the ZSL Voivodship Committee have addressed a letter to Lech Walesa, the chairman of the National Consultative Commission, in which, according to PAP, they protest, among other things, the improper behavior of Interfactory Founding Committee members in Bydgoszcz and Inowroclaw who are occupying the ZSL headquarters.

STRIKE ALERT CALLED IN ELBLAG IN SUPPORT OF FARMERS

LD192055 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] A meeting of individual farmers and representatives of the Interfactory Founding Committee of NSZZ Solidarity with Deputy Voivoda of Elblag Wladyslaw (Lubacki) and directors of enterprises supervising agriculture took place in the voivodship office in Elblag. The main subject under discussion was the registration of Rural Solidarity.

As a sign of solidarity with the farmers of Elblag region, it was announced that beginning tomorrow there will be a strike alert.

STRIKE READINESS CONTINUES AT OPOLE TIMBER PLANTS

LD191344 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] Opole--Protest action and strike readiness has been going on since yesterday in 15 of the 23 plants of the Opole Voivodship timber industry enterprises.

It is an expression of dissatisfaction with the failure of the Ministry of Forestry and Timber Industry to implement the agreement signed on 18 December last year in Boleslawow, which primarily concerns pay issues, socio-economic problems, problems of health protection, and of production and technological back-up. The workforces have been trying for many years without avail to solve these problems.

The majority of the 15 plants are sawmills in which NSZZ Solidarity is active. The workforces of the other eight have also made representations, through the industrial trade unions, for the implementation of the Boleslawow agreement, suggesting at the same time that if decisive steps are not taken on this matter in the next few days, they will join forces with the action proclaimed by NSZZ Solidarity.

A representative of the workforces at the Opole timber industry plants has gone to Gorlice where, together with representatives of other enterprises of this type in Poland, he is waiting for the arrival of a government commission and the start of talks.

Strike Canceled; Talks Begin

LD191908 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] According to our Wroclaw correspondent, the NSZZ Solidarity National Consultative Commission [KKP] Presidium today examined the problem of nonimplementation of the agreements signed last December between the National Coordinating Commission of Timber Workers belonging to Solidarity and the Ministry of Forestry and Timber Industry.

A statement issued by the KKP says that it fully supports the protest action which will last until all the disputed matters are settled. At the same time the commission appeals for abandoning strike action planned for the 23rd and 25th of March. This appeal was accepted by the National Coordinating Commission of Timber Workers belonging to Solidarity. Talks are to begin tomorrow in Gorlice between timber workers and representatives of the ministry.

POJEZIERZE SOLIDARITY MKZ CALLS STRIKE ALERT

LD191154 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Report by Warsaw radio correspondent in Bialystok]

[Text] The delegates of the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] of the NSZZ Solidarity for the region of Pojezierze held a conference in Gizycko yesterday. They decided to call a strike alert to take effect from 0600 this morning. A statement by the MKZ reads:

We are demanding the handing over to the health service of the complex of buildings housing the PZPR Voivodship Committee offices. We also demand the appointment, at voivodship level, of a mixed commission with the participation of Solidarity representatives empowered to investigate irregularities, poor management and violations of law and order in the Suwalki Voivodship.

Irregularities reported so far are being investigated by a commission appointed by the authorities; the public is not represented on the commission.

We also urge the authorities to consult the NSZZ Solidarity before making any decision affecting the living and working conditions of the people of the voivodship. We demand that action be taken against the political and administrative authorities of the voivodship now that they have lost, in a changed situation, the public's trust.

This was part of a statement issued by the MKZ of the NSZZ Solidarity for the Pojezierze region. In addition, the MKZ has announced that the strike alert will be suspended as soon as talks start with a government commission empowered to deal with these matters.

Should the commission fail to arrive by 25 March, a warning strike will be held between 1000 and 1200 on 26 March; this will be followed by a sit-in strike in selected factories in the voivodship on 1 April

Government Commission Expected

LD191452 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] Strike readiness has been in force since this morning in Suwalki Voivodship. It was proclaimed by the Interfactory Founding Committee of the NSZZ Solidarity of Pojezierze region. Solidarity representatives have stated that they expect the arrival of a government commission on Saturday and Sunday.

The demands made on local issues include the expansion of the health service base in the voivodship.

TV Reviews Situation

LD192002 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] Solidarity has announces strike readiness in Suwalki Voivodship. They request the handing over of the PZPR Voivodship Committee building for health service requirements. A warning strike has been announced for 26 March and a sit-in and further intensification of strike action for 1 April.

According to our correspondent, tension has been increasing for 5 days. Voivoda Zlotorzynski has resigned. Problems connected with the construction of the voivodship hospital and the headquarters of the voivodship party committee are being discussed. It is reported that last year in Suwalki not one apartment was commissioned. The natural environment is being poisoned and communal investments have been conducted in a deplorable way. Against this background, inhabitants of the region have expressed their anxiety that new voivodship offices have recently been erected.

The state of strike alert has also been declared in the Gorlice timber industry enterprise. The action was undertaken on the motion of the National Coordinating Commission, which aims to force the implementation of the agreement signed previously.

Tension also prevails in Legnica Voivodship. Solidarity demands personnel changes. However, in Radom life has returned to normal. It is being said in the town that only honest work will become the best platform for talks between the government and Radom Solidarity.

KOSZALIN SOLIDARITY MEETS WITH SEJM DEPUTIES

LD191004 Koszalin Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] A meeting between the voivodship deputies to the Sejm and the Presidium of the coastal region trade union Solidarity has been held in Koszalin. The Solidarity members asked the deputies many questions about their work in the Sejm and its commissions. They also asked them to support at the Sejm social initiatives concerning, among other things, censorship. There was talk about the difficult situation at schools, preschool institutions and in the health service. In many places local conditions are becoming worse and preschool institutions have difficulties in obtaining food. The participants in the meeting expressed their support for the further work of the Polish Baltic Shipping [Line].

Let us add briefly that many other problems were discussed: for example, history text books and the Polish language, the use of the national health service fund, and the need to reform the work of the chairman of the voivodship people's council. We will return to these problems in our broadcasts because it was the first meeting between the deputies and the Solidarity authorities in Koszalin Voivodship and many topics were discussed.

GWIAZDA ADDRESSES NEW DELHI ICFTU MEETING 20 MAR

BK201007 Hong Kong AFP in English 0919 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] New Delhi, 20 Mar (AFP)--The Polish independent union federation, Solidarity, today pledged before 300 delegates attending the conference of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) here today that it would continue its struggle till the last demand was met.

"It is very important for us to exchange views with various free trade unions. For the last 30 years we have been deprived of expressing our views...The leadership in Poland have separated themselves from the people and the Polish people now are aspiring for some sort of change", Andrzej Gwiazda, vice president of the Solidarity said amidst thunderous applause from delegates attending the concludingsession of the conference.

The conference, organized by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress Party's trade wing--Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC) which is affiliated to the ICFTU was attended by 200 foreign delegates, including the delegates from the American AFL-CIO.

The conference was inaugurated by Mrs Gandhi on Wednesday.

Mr Gwiazda, an electronics engineer at the Gdansk Shipyard, listed three reasons for not formally affiliating Solidarity with any international trade union body.

"After 30 years of repression, the Polish people now have the right to express their feelings, but we have not been able to crystalize our thoughts...We want to debate further to find a definite line and then we will think about affiliating ourselves", he said.

Mr Gwiazda, who is one of the two vice presidents of Solidarity, listed the two other reasons as possible negative reaction from the government and financial inability on the part of Solidarity to pay the membership dues.

"If we go ahead and affiliate ourselves with international bodies, it will certainly create negative reactions from the government and right now the Polish currency is a bunch of useless paper... We can not pay our dues", he said.

He said the main thrust of the union's struggle now was to demand access to the media in the country.

"We need help from free trade unions all over the world in the form of sophisticated printing machines...Now we are printing about 100 publications and we want to double the volume and number", he said.

He said the struggle in Poland was not merely for more meat or holidays. "Everyone wants a just social order and a free atmosphere, that is what we want", he said.

"There is need for a fundamental change in the structure and we are all working in this direction".

Later addressing a press conference, Mr Gwiazda said because of Solidarity's efforts and successes people in Poland now talk more freely than in many other countries.

This was the first time, since the birth of Solidarity, that the union attended an international meeting of the free trade union.

The conference debated the theme "the role of trade unions in development" and the industrialized countries from the north clashed with African, Asian and Latin American delegates on the issues of conditions of work, labour regulations and full employment, conference sources said.

Concern Over Strike

NC201056 Paris AFP in English 1040 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] New Delhi, 20 Mar (AFP)--The vice president of the Polish independent union federation, Solidarity, today expressed concern over the police action in Bydgoszcz, northwest of Warsaw, yesterday that left 20 members of the federation injured.

"We offered to the government to forget the past and start with a clean slate, but today after learning what happened in Bydgoszcz, I am asking myself if it was a right approach," Andrzej Gwiadza said.

Mr Gwiazda is in New Delhi attending a conference of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

"The act need not have been the Polish Government's action...It might have had come from somewhere else...I do not want to say from where it came', he told newsmen.

GLOS PRACY VIEWS DISPUTE OVER TRADE UNION PROPERTY

AU201202 Warsaw GLOS PRACY in Polish 17 Mar 81 p 2

[PAP report: "Dispute Over Trade Union Property"]

[Text] Warsaw--PAP has received the following communique:

On 16 March, the liquidation commission of the former Central Trade Union Council invited representatives of the branch trade unions, of Solidarity and of the provisional committee for cooperation of the autonomous trade unions to continue talks on the property of the former confederation of trade unions. In view of a categorical demand that the liquidation commission annul its position on the property in question, as stated in its 10 March resolution, the essential talks did not take place. Representatives of Solidarity and the autonomous trade unions questioned the correctness of that resolution, in which connection the team authorized by the liquidation commission to conduct the talks states:

--Neither the resolution of 1 July 1949 nor the statutes of the federation of trade unions in Poland provide for the procedure to liquidate the federation of trade unions.

--The liquidation commission was set up on 5 December 1980 by the Central Trade Union Council, among other things with a view to "making and implementing decisions on the division of the Central Trade Union Council's property among the branch trade unions that were members of the federation of trade unions on 1 September 1980 or on allotting that property to other social purposes."

The above resolution is based on Paragraph 81 of the statutes of the federation of trade unions, which authorizes the Central Trade Union Council to settle all the problems not mentioned by the statutes.

--The 10 March resolution of the liquidation commission was motivated by the wish to settle the property issues without conflicts. The decision was based on the assumption that the vacation homes and sanatoriums owned by the former federation of trade unions are to be used by all working people, no matter what trade union they belong to (the workers vacation fund is an institution for this purpose), and remain trade union property. The same motive was behind the decision to use fiscal resources (in zloty and foreign currencies) to meet the most urgent social needs, which was done to avoid possible disputes about the division of these resources among individual trade unions.

The aforementioned position does not close the door to talks among trade unions.

STATE COUNCIL APPROVES LABOR CONTROL STATUTES

LD192208 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] A session of the Council of State was held in the Belweder Palace today. Several documents were approved during the session. Among others the Council of State approved the statutes of state labor control defining the headquarters and territories of 17 regional labor inspectorates and the regulations for renumerating state labor control officials. One of the documents defines the control procedure and the obligations of enterprises connected with the control and its findings. The resolutions adopted by the State Council today are intended to consolidate the gains of the working people in the sphere of health and life protection and to achieve a more consistent enforcement of the law against offenses.

At today's session the Council of State also discussed problems connected with strengthening the role of rural self-government. A resolution adopted on this subject creates conditions necessary for increasing the influence of the rural population on a solution of their problems. The resolution considerably extends the competence of village meetings [zebranie wiejzkie] which is to become a platform for cooperation among all organizations active in a parish. The village meeting was given the right to address to the presidium of the parish people's council social opposition to a decision taken by a body or unit active in the parish and contrary to the interests of the village population. This resolution is accompanied by a basic regulation for village meetings, defining the principles of setting up a parish council and the tasks of this body.

The State Council also ratified a protocol on interventions on high seas in case of pollution of the sea with pollutants other than oil. The ratification of this protocol is greatly important for the protection of the Baltic Sea and its coasts.

The State Council appointed Czeslaw (Wiezka), Bogdan (Zlatowski) and Marek Sychowicz judges of the Supreme Court.

NEW DEPUTY CHAIRMEN OF DEMOCRATIC PARTY NAMED

LD191530 Warsaw PAP in English 1417 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Mar (PAP)--The first plenary session of the Democratic Party Central Committee, first after the 12th Congress of the Democratic Party, wound up shortly after midnight today. The Presidium of the CC was elected. Yesterday Edward Kowalczyk was elected chairman of the party and next three deputy chairmen were chosen: Jozef Elasiewicz of Bialystok, Jan Pawel Fajecki and Jozef Musiol of Warsaw. The meeting also elected eight members of the Central Committee Presidium.

MALINOWSKI CHAIRS SPRING WORK PREPARATIONS MEETING

LD190046 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] A meeting of an interministry team dealing with preparations for spring work in agriculture took place in Warsaw under the chairmanship of Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski. Special attention was paid to speeding-up deliveries of mineral fertilizers, means of protection of crops and spares for agricultural machinery.

It was stated that this spring the existing shortage of spares may immobilize about 25 percent of the total number of tractors at the disposal of agriculture, and about 33 percent of the equipment used for spreading fertilizers and lime. Shortages could also occur in mineral fertilizers, despite additional imports.

Concrete decisions have been made on all these problems to reduce difficulties. It was also announced that the army will provide much help to agriculture. This will include, among other things, the provision of army technical teams to repair faulty agricultural machinery in the field.

Deputy Premier Malinowski also asked for an immediate explanation concerning the production of "Delico" children's food and that the public be informed on the situation in this sphere.

ORGANIZATIONAL DETAILS ON RATIONING REPORTED

LD191140 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0630 GMT 19 Mar 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Another interview to which I drew your attention an hour ago deals with rationing of meat and meat products. Deputy Minister of Domestic Trade and Services Marek Wieczdrek made the statement. I talked about the amounts of meat on the ration card earlier. Now for the organizational matters reported in an interview by TRYBUNA LUDU.

Farmers whose income comes from their own farms will be obliged to present their identity cards at the parish administrative office, as well as their cooperative bank books, with an appropriate entry on the value of produce sold to the state or an appropriate certificate from the parish administrative office.

On the other hand, those of the population with two jobs [presumably peasant farmers who also work in factories] will get ration cards at their workplaces, after showing a certificate from the parish administrative office on the size of their farms and the number of family members supported by them, excluding children at boarding school or college.

For nursing mothers and pregnant women, similar documents [words indistinct] apply. Regarding old-age and disability pensioners, the grounds for issuing a card will be the February pension slip. Also in the coming months, pension slips paid out 2 months before the period of validity of the coupons should be [word indistinct]. For May, the pension slip for March is necessary; for June, the slip for April. If someone does not have the February slip, other documents showing proof of their right to a pension will be required from them. Ration cards will be collected in person or by people authorized [words indistinct] in the workplace. Only working people can be authorized.

WALBRZYCH VOIVODSHIP REPORTS DECLINING PRODUCTION

LD191014 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Excerpt] In Walbrzych Voivodship, just as the rest of the country, the year has not begun successfully. In January and February, production capacities were not used to the full. The difference between the level of wages and the results of work is still great. The sale of products and services by the socialized industry amounted to only 91 percent in February, compared to the same month last year. Employment was lower by 2 percent but wages increased substantially. In the first 2 months, they were 15 percent higher than last year and in February they were even 17 percent higher. The disproportions in construction work are even higher and they increased in February. Gross output declined below 80 percent of last February's level and wages exceeded the level of last year with a tendency to increase. In agriculture, the decline of marketable products continues. The campaign plan for the purchase of grain has so far been fulfilled by 75 percent and since last July 57,000 tons were purchased. The purchase of meat in February amounted to about 1,800 tons, or 79 percent of the results of last February. In February, 7 million litres of milk were purchased, or 17 per cent less than in the corresponding period last year.

REPORTAGE ON KANIA VISIT TO HUNGARY 19 MAR

LD192202 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, today paid a visit to Budapest at the invitation of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

Stanislaw Kania and Janos Kadar, in a sincere, party-like [wpartyjnej] atmosphere and in the spirit of mutual understanding, informed each other about the situation in their countries and about the activities of both parties and discussed current international problems. Janos Kadar said that the MSZMP stands with the Polish communists in their efforts to restore social calm and a normal economic rhythm.

The communique issued after the visit of Stanislaw Kania to Budapest states that the two parties will continue to strive for further development of Polish-Hungarian relations in all fields and on an equal footing.

GENSCHER HOLDS TALKS WITH CZYREK, MEETS KANIA

LD201018 Warsaw PAP in English 0800 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Mar (PAP)--FRG Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher arrived in Poland today on a two-day official visit.

The Polish and FRG foreign ministers held two rounds of talks covering international problems, East-West relations, detente, disarmament, the Madrid meeting and Vienna talks.

Minister Czyrek laid emphasis on special importance of the continuation of the policy of detente and checking of the arms race. Stressing the importance of the Soviet-U.S. dialogue, he pointed to great significance of new peace initiatives put forth by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th Congress of the CPSU.

The initiatives make the possibility of decision in Madrid on the mandate for the conference on military detente and disarmament much easier and more feasible, he said.

During the talks emphasis was put on general importance of dialogue for defusing tensions. The Polish side informed the FRG side about Poland's active policy, the international arena and about Poland's talks with socialist countries and Western partners.

Minister Genscher presented the FRG's stance on West-East relations. He informed the Polish side about his recent talks in Washington and Paris and about Western countries' position on present-day international problems. He pointed out that the talks that are started between individual countries, including these going on now in Warsaw, would contribute to the improvement of situation and atmosphere in the contemporary world.

Plenary talks will be continued on Friday. Apart from international problems, they will cover bilateral relations.

On Thursday, Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Warsaw.

In the evening, Minister Czyrek entertained the German guest to dinner during which both ministers made speeches.

Minister Czyrek's Speech (Summary)

Minister Czyrek said he was convinced that Minister Genscher's visit to Poland would be a step forward on the road of normalization and development of relations between the two countries and would also contribute to the shaping of an atmosphere of dialogue and detente in international relations. We believe that European states and nations will do everything not to undo the achievements of the policy of detente and cooperation in Europe, he went on. Of great importance in this respect are L. Brezhnev's proposals presented at the 26th CPSU Congress.

Minister Czyrek recalled Poland's peace initiatives aimed at lessening and extinguishing tensions, at checking the arms race and at overcoming the barriers and divisions in East-West relations.

Progress on this road is possible only in conditions of detente, peaceful normalization and stability of relations in Europe based on recognition and respect for the post-war political and territorial realities in [word indistinct], said Minister Czyrek.

Of special concern to Poland is the supplementation of political detente with detente in the military field. We would like the Madrid meeting to take a decision on convocation of a conference on military detente and disarmament. We are all the time ready to host the conference in Warsaw. We also expect much of the Vienna talks and hope they will achieve progress--continued the speaker.

Talking about Poland's situation, Minister Czyrek said that a consistent programme of renewal of socio-political life in Poland was a programme strongly based on the fundamental assumptions of socialist statehood and foreign policy unbreakably tied to the alliance and friendly cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Therefore, we believe that any banking on destabilization in Poland and pushing Poland off the socialist road of development hits out not only at Poland's raison d'etat but also at the policy of detente and consolidation of international security.

Minister Czyrek went on to appeal for full implementation of the momentous treaty on the bases of normalization of relations between Poland and the FRG which was signed ten years ago. He noted, however, that the road of normalization of relations was not easy.

Minister Genscher's Speech (Summary)

Referring to the 10th anniversary of signing the treaty between the FRG and Poland, Minister Genscher said that it had laid foundations for peaceful co-existence and a development of normal and good relations between the two states and nations. The political relations have become more durable and the economic relations are close and partnerly, and rest on the principle of equal footing. The FRG is resolved to cooperate with Poland in overcoming Poland's present economic problems, he said.

The FRG Government sticks to noninvolvement in the internal political developments in other countries. Affirmed by all the participants in the CSCE Helsinki Final Act, the principle of non-interference must be observed by all the states [words indistinct] to all the participating states. The reununciation of interference does not mean a refusal of economic aid. The FRG is ready to grant it at Poland's request.

Minister Genscher stressed that it is important to preserve what was attained in East-West relations in the 1970s and continue this policy now that the time are getting ever more complicated.

DPA on Talks

LD191700 Hamburg DPA in German 1546 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Mar (DPA)--At the beginning of the 2-day visit by Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher to Warsaw, the Polish Government today stated its urgent interest for Western credit assistance as well as continuation of East-West detente. In the morning, Genscher met his Polish counterpart Jozef Czyrek for their first, private talk which lasted about 2 hours. In these talks, according to the Bonn minister, important issues of German-Polish relations, as well as international relations, were discussed. According to German reports, the ministers spoke of the atmosphere full of trust and the good spirit of these first talks.

At a dinner given by Czyrek, Genscher spoke against external interference in Poland which is continually affected by internal tensions. People in the Federal Republic had followed developments in Poland in the past few months with great sympathy, he said, and stressed on behalf of the federal government its reserve regarding internal-political events in other countries.

The principle of noninterference, as laid down in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, must be adhered to "by all and with reference to all the countries-participants in that conference,"

The foreign minister confirmed the FRG's readiness to give Poland, in accordance with its wish, further economic aid and to work together with Poland as a "reliable partner" in the overcoming of Poland's great economic difficulties. German-Polish relations had, in his words, "fundamentally improved." The people of the two countries had come closer to one another.

Genscher assured that the Federal Republic would do everything possible to ensure that the decision to convene a European disarmament conference should be reached at the Madrid CSCE follow-up meeting. Poland, as well as France, had made a concrete proposal for such a conference.

The minister declared himself in favor of serious efforts aimed at arms control and disarmament. During his visit to Washington, the intention of both governments to continue the American-Soviet negotiations concerning medium-range nuclear missiles had been manifested. Bonn hoped the Soviet Union would use the opportunity for arms limitation through constructive negotiations.

High-ranking Polish circles urgently advised the West during Genscher's visit to take seriously the proposals made by the Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev for a freeze on the existing stocks of medium-range weapons and in particular for an extension of the area of the confidence-building measures in the military sphere. It was "very dangerous and damaging," according to these circles, if relaxation should now be declared dead in Washington. The maintenance of relaxation was a "vital issue" for Poland in its difficult position and was in the interest of Europe and of mankind.

The danger of a Soviet intervention in Poland--the government circles assured--never existed and did not exist now, either. The Soviet leadership, too, saw that an urging toward confrontation in Poland would mean "fraternal blood shedding" with catastrophic consequences for the whole of Europe.

Regarding the solution of Poland's large credit problems, its debts in the West are estimated at 23 billion [currency not specified]. The government circles proposed emphatically a postponment of Poland's obligations for repayments. Poland was a good debtor and would pay back "every penny," but she needed "breathing space" in order to put the economy in order.

In the afternoon, Genscher, watched by several hundred silent people, placed a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in central Warsaw, before he met Czyrek, together with the government delegations of both countries, for a second round of talks. On Friday, he will have talks with party chief Stanislaw Kania who had unexpectedly visited Budapest today, together with Wojciech Jaruzelski and President Henryk Jablonski.

DPA on Talks, Dinner

LD192114 Hamburg DPA in German 1933 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 19 Mar (DPA)--The governments in Bonn and Warsaw will try to persuade the superpowers to sit down at the negotiating table in order to overcome the worsened climate in East-West relations and to advise both sides to be moderate. This attitude became clear in the talks which Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher held with his Polish counterpart Jozef Czyrek in Warsaw today. There were, however, differences in the assessment of the causes of tension and in the points of departure of the two sides.

While Genscher again described the proposal by the Soviet state and party leader Leonid Brezhnev concerning a halt in the stationing of medium-range weapons in the East and West as unacceptable in view of the Soviet advantage in arms, his Polish counterpart called on the West to consider Brezhnev's "peace proposals."

Genscher professed himself explicitly in favor of the NATO decision concerning medium-range weapons and stressed that the part dealing with arming and the offer for negotiations were of equal importance. Bonn hoped that the Soviet Union will consider the offer, confirmed by the United States, for negotiations.

The Polish side made it repeatedly clear that for internal political reasons it also is deeply interested in maintaining the relaxation of tension in Europe. In the Polish view a solution to the problems and social tensions--a solution which is restricted to political means free from violence, and thus the renewal course in Poland--is also dependent on this.

In his speech at a dinner given by Czyrek, Genscher did not mention the word "detente," but he stressed that in view of the world situation, which had become more difficult, that which had been achieved in East-West relations should be preserved. According to information from German sources, Genscher, in his talks with Czyrek, stressed that Poland and the FRG would suffer particularly from a relapse into the cold war.

At the dinner Czyrek reiterated the Polish proposal for a conference on disarmament and a relaxation of military tension to be convened in Warsaw. He also said that the internal political renewal in Poland rested on the foundations of socialism and the alliance with the Soviet Union. All speculations to divert the Poles through instability from the socialist path are directed not merely against the Polish raison d'etat but also against European security. It was conspicuous that Czyrek only indirectly mentioned the severe attacks raised recently in Warsaw against Bonn concerning the recent decision of the culture ministers' conference about marking 1937 German borders in German school books and maps by referring to his relevant statement on this issue to the Polish Sejm.

Meeting With Kania

LD201250 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1230 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] First Secretary of the party Central Committee Stanislaw Kania received today Hans-Dietrich Genscher, deputy chancellor and minister of foreign affairs of the FRG, who is staying in Poland on an official visit.

KAPEK, PRAGUE CPCZ DELEGATION CONCLUDE VISIT

Bratislava PRAVDA Report

AU191240 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Mar 81 p 7

[Jan Lipavsky/Pavol Minarik Warsaw dispatch: "Comradely Visit; Delegation of the CPCZ's Prague City Committee in Warsaw"]

[Text] Warsaw--At the invitation of the PZPR's Warsaw Voivodship Committee, a delegation of the CPCZ's Prague City Committee, led by Comrade A. Kapek, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and leading secretary of the CPCZ's Prague City Committee, arrived in Warsaw for a working, comradely meeting. The delegation was met at the airport by S. Kociolek, first secretary of the PZPR's Warsaw Voivodship Committee, and J. Majewski, mayor of the capital of the Polish People's Republic [PPR].

In the morning our comrades visited the Higher School of Planning and Statistics, where they were informed by the school's management, in the presence of functionaries of the students' organization, about pedagogical, didactic and educational activities. The Higher School of Planning and Statistics is one of the oldest university-level schools in Poland. For years it has been cooperating with the Higher School of Economy in Prague and from the first postwar years it has been rearing economists for various levels of economic management, especially for the central bodies. The school representatives stressed that the form and content of instruction are aimed at preparing the present and future generations of school graduates in the best possible manner for their tasks, so that in their activities they would help prevent critical phenomena and push through scientific methods in management and planning.

The Prague delegation was also informed about the student's share in overcoming critical phenomena in society, about their relationship with the leading force of society--the PZPR--and about the imperative need to further humanize the contents of the study curriculum and so forth.

In the afternoon our comrades were guests of the PZPR's Praga-South District Committee, where their attention was concentrated on matters concerning party activities. Praga-South is a significant Warsaw district, where 240,000 people are living and working and where, among other things, 20 large industrial enterprises of the PPR's capital are situated. For example, the hosts showed the delegation how the 14,000 local communists conduct political work among the working people and how they are pushing to normalize social and economic life. The result of this work is that, despite various supply difficulties, many enterprises are fulfilling the plan. The premier's appeal for 90 calm working days has encountered here broad and positive reaction. But this does not mean that the enemies have capitulated. Certain leaders of so-called Solidarity are still striving to draw the collective away from work, to demobilize them and so forth. We are acting, the Polish comrades said, to make the communists in the trade unions represent and enforce the party's line, even though deplorably this is not always completely successful everywhere.

Kapek on Changes

LD192248 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] The visit of the delegation of the Prague CPCZ City Committee ended in Warsaw today. It was led by Antonin Kapek, member of the party Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the CPCZ City Committee. At the close of the visit Comrade Kapek granted an interview to representatives of Czechoslovak communications media in Warsaw from which we excerpt the following:

[Begin Kapek recording] We are the second delegation to follow the visit by Comrade Hoffmann. We are here with the mission of continuing the cooperation established long ago and our (?last visit) was in 1978. It took place today in more complicated and difficult conditions. We have seen this at the Higher School of Planning and Statistics, where not only the views, good views, of the students, professors but also posters express the struggle which is being waged today in politics, economics and opinions. We have seen it in the largest automobile works: the courage of communists to fight against the great strength which exists here, to fight for the well-being of people, for productivity, for economic pointers in the enterprise, for quality products which could be exported to all socialist and capitalist countries. It is a quite different situation than previously. That is why too the cooperation between us and the Warsaw committee will be different. We want to help them concretely in all spheres and pass to them our experiences. [end recording]

At the end of the visit a joint communique was adopted. It notes that the delegation of the Prague CPCZ City Committee familiarized itself more closely with the social and economic situation in the Polish capital and with developments in the country. Its text will be carried in the daily press tomorrow.

End of Visit; Departure

LD191944 Prague CTK in English 1813 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Mar (CETEKA correspondent)--The visiting delegation of Prague City Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia led by party Presidium member Antonin Kapek met here today with Stanislaw Kociolek, first secretary of the Warsaw Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, and other officials.

They reviewed the implementation of the agreement on cooperation signed by the two city committees in 1978. The Czechoslovak delegation appreciated that the visit made it possible to be acquainted with the social and economic situation in the Polish capital. Stanislaw Kociolek spoke highly of the allround assistance of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia to the efforts to solve Poland's present problems.

Later in the day, the delegation ended its three-day working visit to Warsaw and returned home.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI STRESSES ALLIANCE WITH USSR

LD111340 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Mar (PAP)--ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI carries a commentary by Stefan Zelicz entitled "Internationalism and State Interests" in which the author writes in part:

The difficult position in which Poland finds itself is worrying not only to us but also to no small extent--and this is quite understandable--to our socialist allies and friends also. It is difficult to be surprised at this for Poland plays a very important role in the whole economic system of CEMA and in the military-defense coalition of the Warsaw Pact countries. The guarantee for Poland's being and remaining a reliable link of the Warsaw Pact for our allies is the PZPR, the leading force of the socialist Polish state. The party's leading role is recognized by all social and political organizations in Poland. In practice, attempts to undermine the PZPR's leading role are being made only by representatives of the antisocialist forces which are striving to penetrate the ranks of the new trade unions with the aim of using them against the party, against the socialist state, the author of the commentary stresses.

S. Zelicz notes that the speeches by the PZPR Central Committee first secretary and by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary reflected the ideological unity of the state interests of the USSR and Poland. This similarity [skhodstvo] is greatly important for us because it helps us out of the crisis. It is difficult really to understand the voices which are to be heard in some places which bear witness to the lack of understanding of such an elementary and generally accepted truth. Poland is and will remain a loyal ally of the USSR, a reliable link of the Warsaw Pact. This is not only our duty, stemming from socialist internationalism. This is also the elementary command of Polish state interests, S. Zelicz stresses in conclusion.

OLSZOWSKI ATTENDS JOINT SOVIET FRIENDSHIP MEETING

LD192220 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] In the house of Polish-Soviet friendship in Warsaw a meeting was held today with a delegate to the 26th CPSU Congress, the Soviet Ambassador to Poland Boris Aristov. The meeting was attended by Stefan Olszowski, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee. Ambassador Aristov acquainted those present with the results of the congress of the Soviet communists and said that it was the most important event on an international scale.

Speaking about the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Poland, Boris Aristov stressed the importance of the recent meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and the PZPR delegation led by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at which a joint conviction was expressed that Poland will continue to contribute toward the consolidation of socialist community.

DOCUMENTS SIGNED TO IMPLEMENT MONGOLIAN AGREEMENT

LD191026 Warsaw PAP in English 2034 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 18 March (PAP)--For many years now the Polish People's Republic and the Mongolian People's Republic have been successfully developing cultural and scientific cooperation. A successive 5-year plan for the implementation of the agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation between both countries for the years 1981-1985, signed by Foreign Deputy Minister Jozef Wiejacz and Mongolian Ambassador Sandagiyn Sosorbaram, signed at the Foreign Ministry today, will promote further cooperation. The plan will define the cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of education, higher schooling, culture, and science. It envisages the development of contacts between academies of sciences and colleges, scholarship exchange, cooperation of cultural institutions, creative associations, and mass media.

ANDREI CONCLUDES COOPERATION TALKS IN MALAYSIA

AU191957 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 19 Mar (AGERPRES)--Proceedings concluded, in Kuala Lumpur, of the first session of the Romanian-Malaysian Joint Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation. The delegations of the two countries were headed by Foreign Ministers Stefan Andrei of Romania and Ahmad Rithauddeen of Malaysia.

The proceedings of the commission occasioned a review of the results scored to date in the field of the economic relations and the identification of fresh possibilities conducive to a balanced development of the trade exchanges, to the initiation of actions of cooperation in production in such domains as the exploration, exploitation and processing of oil and natural gas, the processing of wood, transports and agriculture.

At the conclusion of the proceedings the two ministers signed a document that stipulates the main results of the session.

On March 19 in the afternoon there concluded also the official talks between the two foreign ministers.

During the talks the sides expressed satisfaction at the results of the Romanian minister's Malaysian visit and the conviction that the development of the relations between Romania and Malaysia met the interests of the two peoples, the general cause of peace, detente, of independent collaboration and cooperation the world over.

The Romanian minister of foreign affairs also had an interview with Paul Leong, minister of primary industries, with whom he tackled mainly possibilities of cooperation in wood processing and other fields of mutual interest.

Report on Talks

AU192010 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 19 Mar 81

["Romanian Foreign Minister Concludes Visit to Malaysia"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 19 Mar (AGERPRES)--Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei paid an official visit to Malaysia over March 17-20, 1981, as guest of that country's foreign minister Tangku Ahmad Rithauddeen.

During the visit, the Romanian foreign minister was received and had talks with Mahathir bin Mohamed, deputy prime minister of Malaysia. The Romanian minister also had a working meeting with Paul Leong, minister of primary industries. During the visit, there also took place the first session of the Joint Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation of Romania and Malaysia, with the two countries' delegations being led by the foreign ministers. The joint commission reviewed the evolution of the Romanian-Malaysian relations in recent years and singled out the main directions of action of a nature to help developing the bilateral cooperation and the growth of the trade exchanges, based on mutual interests and advantage. Fresh possibilities were disclosed for economic cooperation in such domains as oil and gas tapping, exploitation and processing, the development of the energy basis, the wood industrialization and transport. It was agreed that the governments of the two countries should encourage and support the direct contacts between the economic firms and organizations in Romania and Malaysia. The confidence was expressed that the development of the cooperation in production in these domains, also through the foundation of joint companies, would contribute to a balanced growth of the economic exchanges between Romania and Malaysia.

The two foreign ministers expressed satisfaction at the upward course of the Romanian-Malaysian relations and expressed their governments will to expand and diversify these links.

They highlighted the need for intensifying in the future the mutual visits at various levels. At the same time, emphasis was placed on the importance of continuing the consultations between the two countries' foreign ministries.

The foreign ministers expressed their confidence that the opening in a near future of a Malaysian Embassy in Bucharest would make a positive contribution to the further promotion and development of bilateral relations.

The Romanian and Malaysian foreign ministers pointed out that the international situation is still complicated. The obtaining unsolved international problems, the emergence of new sources of tension, the tendencies of maintaining the spheres of influence and the policy of domination and interference in other states' internal affairs, as well as the worsening of the world economic crisis are factors contributing to the maintenance of a tense situation in the world. Under the circumstances, they pointed to the need for increased efforts in order to ensure peace, detente and cooperation in the world. They also emphasized that inter-state relations should be grounded on full equality of rights, strict observance of national independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference in internal affairs, renunciation of force or threat with force, every nation's right to free and independent development. The two ministers highlighted the peaceful settlement of the interstate disputes in various zones of the world to be the only way of consolidating the world peace and security. On this line they highlighted the importance of the active role played by the developing countries, by the nonaligned states, by the small and medium-sized countries in the settlement of the international problems that confront mankind.

The two ministers highlighted disarmament to be one of the fundamental problems of the contemporary world. They reasserted the stand of their governments in favor of arms race cessation, of taking immediate, practical and efficient measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament first of all, of reducing the military budgets, the armed forces and the armaments. The resources thus made available should be used also for securing more rapid economic and social development to the developing countries.

The sides have reasserted their strong conviction that the eradication of underdevelopment and the setting in of a new international economic order is a must of our time and have highlighted the need for significant changes in the structure of the international economic system, this being one of the ways out of the world economic crisis, also conducive to a more rapid progress of the developing countries.

Both sides have highlighted that under the present international situation action is necessary to be taken for enhancing the UN role in the international life so that this organization might make a greater contribution to the peaceful settlement of the international conflicts and to the promotion of peace and cooperation among nations. The Romanian and Malaysian foreign ministers, while noting with satisfaction the cooperation existing between their countries on an international plane, have agreed to intensify further the collaboration between their delegation at the UN, within the Nonaligned Movement, the "Group of 77" and other multilateral bodies.

The two ministers expressed satisfaction at the fact that their countries take similar stands on the tackled international issues, and at the sincere, friendly atmosphere in which the talks passed. They expressed the conviction that these discussions would contribute to the further development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, both on bilateral and international planes, according to the interests of their peoples, of the general cause of peace, detente, independent development and cooperation worldwide.

The minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania renewed the invitation extended to the foreign minister of Malaysia to visit Romania. The foreign minister of Malaysia accepted the invitation with pleasure, the date of the visit to be decided after.

SUNDIC VIEWS 'DEEPENING CRISIS' BETWEEN USSR, U.S.

LD191810 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] The new deepening of the crisis in relations between the United States and the Soviet Union--the dispute over the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the possibility of sending American military aid to opponents of the Kabul government--has much deeper roots than the concern of the two superpowers for the fate of a single country and people. Here is Milika Sundic's commentary:

As might have been expected, Moscow would not ignore Reagan's recent statement in which he said that the United States is discussing the possibility of sending military aid to Afghanistan. As often happens, TASS was entrusted with replying to the U.S. President. The United States was warned of the danger of possible complications in Southeast Asia if the new U.S. administration decided to send arms to the Afghan rebels, and there was an indication that the Soviet Union would continue to offer aid to Afghanistan to the extent necessary as long as military interference and aggressive actions were being carried out against Afghanistan.

A reply to Reagan formulated in this way cannot be interpreted as a challenge but primarily as an attempt to divert the United States from its intentions. Washington's attention was drawn to the fact that its interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, whether direct or indirect, would lead to serious complications in the entire region of Southeast Asia. Pakistan was not mentioned by chance in the TASS reply, for this was meant to indicate that not even that country would be spared in the event of internationalization of the Afghan problem.

However, Moscow is not withdrawing its offers of peace, for even the TASS reply referred to them, saying that the Soviet Union is ready to start a serious and constructive dialogue on all topical problems, including the Afghan problem. Naturally, the Soviet Government does not intend to bargain with the United States at the expense of its relations with Afghanistan. However, it does ask that Washington not interfere in those relations because, in the assessment of the Soviet Union, the crisis in Afghanistan arose as a result of interference by others and not as a result of Soviet intervention. The United States, then is being offered a dialogue on problems which are in the jurisdiction of the big powers, and not a reexamination of positions gained in other countries. The problems in the jurisdiction of the big powers include, above all, disarmament and interbloc relations. Nevertheless, it is not very likely that anything will change in Soviet-U.S. relations following the TASS reply.

It is certain that Washington will not stop talking about Afghanistan as long as Soviet troops remain in that country nor, by all accounts, will it stop offering aid to opponents of the Kabul government. Of course, this does not mean that Washington will not soon desist from applying pressure to the Soviet Union because of Afghanistan if it gets a suitable price in return. The United States believes that time is on its side and so is in no hurry go give a positive reply to Leonid Brezhnev's offers. In fact, Reagan has excluded any possibility of an early summit meeting but has not repudiated contacts of other kinds.

The crisis in Soviet-U.S. relations will probably last a long time yet. It might even be said that the two superpowers themselves do not believe that this crisis can be ended in the foreseeable future. There are many problems which caused such negative tendencies, from mutual distrust to the conviction of both sides that one superpower is gaining advantages or has already gained them at the expense of the other.

VRHOVEC BLAMES ENERGY CRISIS FOR WORLD SITUATION

LD192302 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] In the context of a 2-day visit to Rijeka at the invitation of the League of Communists conference of the community of Rijeka municipalities, Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, spoke about the foreign political situation and the role, position and policy of our country, when he spoke at the Rijeka Army Club for the political aktiv of Rijeka and neighboring municipalities this evening.

As the most important cause of the crisis situation in the world Vrhovec cited, apart from political and bloc divisions, the energy crisis, since the enormous increase in the price of oil, which although partly understandable and justified, to a great extent affected the developing countries, for the developed countries have found ways and means of compensating for the new situation in various ways. Many developing countries, as a result of this, Vrhovec added, have come to the brink of destruction and this also affects our country to a great extent. The solution to all this is a new international economic order, for which the nonaligned are calling. The new situation in the world, however, has also a positive factor since it stimulates the constant aspiration of peoples to live freely. This is expressed not only in the strength of the nonaligned, but it also provides a new quality in the work of the United Nations. Although these countries do not have material power, they have strong moral power, Josip Vrhovec said among other things.

SERBIAN DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN AUSTRALIA

AU191407 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Mar 81 p 2

[Summary] Melbourne, 16 Mar (TANJUG)--In Melbourne today, Anthony Street, Australian minister of foreign affairs, received a delegation of the Socialist Republic of Serbia led by Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian Executive Council, currently on a friendly visit to Australia. During the talks the Australian minister noted the favorable development of relations between Autralia and Yugoslavia and particularly pointed out Yugoslavia's positive role in the United Nations and in the Nonaligned Movement.

The two ministers noted that there exists mutual interest in further developing and promoting relations between the two countries. In this connection, Anthony Street stressed the importance which the Australians of Yugoslav descent played in this respect. The two ministers noted the great opportunities for developing economic relations. Ivan Stambolic pointed out the need to reduce our country's trade deficit in trade with Australia.

Also in Melbourne today, the delegation held separate talks with the prime minister of the Federal State of Victoria and with the minister for immigration and ethnic affairs. Opportunities for expanding cooperation with our country, and with Serbia in particular, in the economic, cultural and sports fields were discussed in these talks.

During its stay in Melbourne the delegation also had two meetings with our emigrants. The delegation will also visit Canberra and Sydney.

TANJUG DIRECTOR ON DELHI 'POOL' COMMITTEE MEETING

LD191938 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1803 GMT 19 Mar 81

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Mar (TANJUG)--The sixth session of the Nonaligned News Agencies' Pool Coordinating Committee, held in New Delhi from February 16 through 18, has fully reaffirmed the continuity of the development of the pool as a system of operation, exchange and dissemination of news based on equality. This assessment was set forth by Director General of TANJUG Aleksandar Bakocevic in an article published in the lastest issue of Belgrade's REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

The climate at, and the course and positive results of the coordinating committee session were strongly influenced by the successfully concluded Nonaligned Ministerial Conference which had preceded it and which was also held in Delhi, underlines Bakocevic.

Accepting the commitments of the ministerial conference as a political basis for their activities, the representatives of the nonaligned countries' news agencies, in a constructive, democratic and businesslike atmosphere, adopted stands on many questions, Bakocevic writes.

The director of the TANJUG news agency cites the conclusions on accelerating the flow of information, improving their quality, advancing the utilization of existing communications and marking the 20th anniversary of the Nonaligned Movement as being among the most important taken during the committee's sixth session.

The conviction was manifested at the session that the nonaligned news agencies' pool is being constantly reaffirmed as a concrete form of successful cooperation among the nonaligned countries, Bakocevic underlines. At the same time, the pool appears as an irreplaceable instrument in the struggle for equitable international political and economic relations, particularly as regards the establishment of a new and more just world information order, TANJUG's director general notes.

TRADE UNIONS URGE HIGHER WAGES, PRICING CRITERIA

LD200042 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1933 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Mar (TANJUG)--The Presidency of the Yugoslav Trade Union Council today pressed for higher earnings without which, as the council's President Miran Potrc said, neither productivity of labour nor interest in work can exist.

The trade unions consider that workers's standard of living must not decline further regardless of more difficult conditions for production and upset relationships on the market.

The trade unions assess that compensations, refunds and social security benefits, hot-meal programmes and other measures for the protection of standard of living, although indispensable in the present situation, are nevertheless short-term measures, while increase of income on the basis of higher productivity of labour and economical operation are vital for the long-term strengthening of social and material security of workers.

One of the measures for the Yugoslav economic stabilization was also slowing down of increase in personal incomes compared with the increase in productivity of labour in order to reduce excessive consumption. This has been achieved, but big rises in prices at the beginning of this year have seriously endangered citizens' standard of living.

The trade unions therefore now insist on legal criteria for the formation of prices in the greatest possible detail and greater social control on the market.

BOGDANOV SPEAKS ON WORKERS' CONTROL PROBLEMS

LD191444 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Mar (TANJUG)--Dusan Bogdanov, chairman of the SFRY Assembly's commission which monitors the implementation of the Law on Associated Labor, spoke in the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly on problems of workers' control.

Immediately after the adoption of the Law on Associated Labor, workers in the organizations of associated labor, organs of administration in the basic organizations of associated labor and sociopolitical communities devoted much attention to the regularization of workers control. All this activity was aimed at carrying out effective workers' control by the workers themselves, administrative organs and organs of self-managing workers' control.

In the largest number of organizations of associated labor, the role and tasks of self-managing workers' control were regulated by the basic provisions in their status, and the more detailed regulations on the functioning of self-managing workers' control were given in separate general acts. Separate organs of self-managing workers' control have also been elected, but not yet in all the organizations of associated labor, though it is a constitutional and legal obligation to do so. This applies particularly to self-managing control in interest communities, organizations of associated labor in a number of social activities, bank assemblies and other associations, and even to a number of composite organizations of associated labor.

The attention devoted to the cadre composition of these organs is not sufficient, owing to which there have been cases of workers who do not enjoy any prestige in their environment or those who lack the appropriate sociopolitical experience for being elected to these organs. Owing to insufficient support from sociopolitical organizations, the content of work of workers' control has not been aimed at the basic questions specified in the law on associated labor. Instead, control has concerned itself with subsidiary phenomena, such as concern for discipline at work. It is certain that this is often a manifestation of the weakening of the self-managing position of the workers as a whole.

Political support is very important in this field, because the people who carry out this control often find themselves involved in a conflict with leading people who have the executive power. It has been known to happen that, contrary to the law on associated labor, they settle accounts with the members of the workers' control organs when the latter's term of office is over.

This slackening in the activity of self-managing workers' control coincides wtih a period in which, in order to protect social property, encourage more rational conduct of economic activity, and reduce production costs, we have adopted federal laws oriented toward restricting investment outside the economic and production spheres, limiting entertainment costs, authors' and other honoraria, travel expenditure claims and so forth. Nevertheless, the hopes for effects cannot be achieved by laws, without the committed participation of self-managing workers' control, that is, of workers in the organization of associated labor, the workers' council or other appropriate organ, and the special organ of self-managing control.

According to a report on the work of associated labor courts, there has been a perceptible rise in the number of justified complaints and grievances from workers, on the grounds of curtailment of rights in the sphere of work and work relations, housing accommodation and so on. In other words, in all spheres of activity of the organization of associated labor, where the individual organ or members of the collective management organ have considerable authority, abuses and malversations are possible, and often occur, Bogdanov said.

Even more topical is the domain of prices, which in this period have drastically exceeded agreed limits, and threaten the economic policy established for this year.

I mention all this in order to stress the importance of the content and tasks of self-managing workers' control, and the delicate nature of its role. Self-managing workers' control must operate from the standpoint of the long-term and broader interests of associated labor as a whole. When self-managing workers' control is being carried out, conflicts of interest between individual organizations of associated labor and and broader social interests frequently arise, in which administration organs and the work collectives as a whole adopt decisions ensuring the realization of these narrower interests alone.

Such conduct on the part of organizations of associated labor engaging in material production and trade, and also on the part of organizations concerned with social activities, shows most clearly in its effect on prices just how dangerous and shortsighted these decisions are, and how they come back like a boomerang to threaten the direct interests of all working people and of those who adopted them. The fall in real personal incomes or the stagnation at the end of last year and the beginning of this year is one of the notable consequences of such behavior.

Bogdanov also enumerated the measures which should help to affirm and stimulate the activity of all forms of self-managing workers' control:

--Organizations and communities in which the sphere of self-managing control is as yet not regulated should carry out as soon as possible the appropriate amendments to self-management general acts, or should adopt the appropriate general acts and decisions, in order to create one of the chief prerequisites for successful functioning of workers' control;

--The workers themselves and their self-management organs should be the factors of self-managing workers' control; the practice whereby workers' control is reduced merely to a special organ of self-managing workers' control should not be tolerated;

--In programs and content of work of self-managing workers' control, activity should be directed toward the essential issues of protection of social property, workers' self-management rights, realization of legal norms, social agreements, self-management contracts and other self-management general acts, and also toward implementation of the decisions of meetings of workers and administration organs. Programs of work must not be generalized. An attempt must be made to determine precisely the factors of self-managing workers' control and the tasks and methods of fulfillment of individual tasks;

--Organs of self-managing workers' control must be formed in all organizations of associated labor, particularly in composite organizations of associated labor, organizations concerned with social activities, self-management interest communities, banks and other associations;

--When members of organs of self-management workers' control are elected, it is essential to ensure that these be the most prominent workers in their environment, and that they continuously make themselves suitable in appropriate ways, in terms of both ideology and action, to fulfill these important functions;

--In order to carry out successfully the matters of self-managing workers' control it is essential to ensure regular and full imparting of information to workers on all more important matters and decisions by administration organs of the organization of associated labor. The work of the self-managing workers' control should also be open and accessible to all workers, in order that each worker may have an insight into the overall work and conducting of affairs in the basic organization of associated labor;

--The organizations of the trade unions and of the League of Communists must give their continual political backing to self-managing workers' control, must direct its activity toward the basic issue of labor and production of the organization of associated labor, and must also keep account of the ability of workers in associated labor to carry out the affairs of self-managing workers' control.

POLITIKA VIEWS KOSOVO INVESTMENT IN PAST 5 YEARS

AU192230 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Mar 81 p 5

[Z. Zejneli report]

[Summary] Pristina, March--According to the Institute for Social Planning of Kosovo, the construction of about 800 projects was started during the past medium-term plan.

Most of them were begun with considerable delay in 1977. The construction of 180 of these projects is running much behind schedule and the cost overruns exceed 10 million dinars, or 16.7 percent of the original estimates. The cost overruns were highest in industrial projects, reaching almost 6 million dinars. Those in water projects amounted to 2.5 million, and in construction 230 million dinars [figures as published].

When reasons for delays are analyzed, it is found that delays begin during the design and preparatory stages. The plans are then often changed, the construction industry does not work hard enough, there are delays in distributing foreign loans to republics and provinces, and the funds from developed regions of the country are insufficient. Because of inflation, initial delays cause overruns in construction costs and construction times.

"At the end of the medium-term plan period, the achievements are incomplete: Investments in the economy were planned to grow by just over 11 percent and they were realized at 82.1 percent; the realization in industry was only 76 percent, and in agriculture and water projects the planned investments were 98.4 percent realized.

"It is obvious that in the coming 5-year period, resolute measures will have to be taken so that investment funds may be used more efficiently and the projects may be completed on time." The funds available should be primarily used to complete the projects under construction and to provide more employment.

"A new stabilization climate is felt in the province in the very approach to investment construction. This is indicated by the view that everything should be done in the coming 2 years to direct investment to the biggest projects on which the most has been spent, such as the Kosovo B powerplant and the Ibar-Lepenac hydro system, which when completed will contribute to faster development of the province as well as to a change in its economic structure."

BORBA REVIEWS BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA 5-YEAR PLAN

AU191739 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Mar 81 p 2

[Vojislav Mandic report]

[Summary] According to its draft social plan, recently approved by the republican assembly, in the 1981-85 period Bosnia-Hercegovina will increase its industrial production at an annual rate of 7 percent and its social product at an annual rate of 6 percent. As can be seen, special attention will continue to be devoted to increasing industrial production, and the republic's important energy and raw materials potential will continue to be the decisive factor of the republic's development. In this connection it is noted that, "as a result of unfavorable conditions of economic operations and the price forming methods, the unjustified 'outflow' of funds from the Zenica mining and metallurgical combine amounted to about 10 billion dinars in the last 8 years," thereby increasing the combine's need for credits. At the same time the combine's annual outlay for various legal and contracted commitments amounts to about 5 billion dinars.

According to the plan, "the realization of income on the basis of joint ventures and on the basis of association of labor and pooling resources must become the backbone of the republic's development in the current 5-year period. It is planned by 1985 to triple the present 7-percent share of the income realized on that basis in the republic's total income. At present the resources of the republic's economy pooled on a long-term basis participate only by 5.3 percent in the republic's total investments." This is an indication that the process of association of labor and pooling of resources has made only modest progress so far.

A more definite change of the structure of the republic's economy to the advantage of developing the processing industries is one of the characteristics of the republic's 5-year plan, which, however, does not imply neglecting the development of basic raw materials and energy potentials.

More than 45 billion dinars have been invested in several major electric power projects that should be commissioned in the current 5-year period. Special attention will be devoted to developing the coalmining industry. "The republic has adopted a firm stance that there can be no coal production for unknown buyers, and that those who need energy must invest in developing the coalmining industry."

If the republic's 5-year plan is fulfilled, "the level of the republic's development will be raised from 67 to 70 percent in relation to the country's average level of development. The 3-percent increase is even more remarkable in view of the need to compensate for what has been lost in the past."

SLOVENE SAWP VIEWS REPUBLIC'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

AU191447 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Mar 81 p 3

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 17 Mar--In the public debate lasting several months the working people and citizens of Slovenia extended their unreserved support for the proposed constitutional amendments on promoting collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility and for the policy of consistent economic stabilization, which is included in the republic's social plan for the next medium-term period, it was noted at today's session of the Slovene SAWP Republic Conference (chaired by Mitja Ribicic).

On the basis of the preceding public debate, the introductory speech by Joze Knez and the discussion at today's session, the republican conference positively assessed the strategic orientation of the republic's medium-term social plan to increasing exports and correspondingly adapt imports in order to ensure a positive foreign currency balance of payments, to changing the economic structure so as to achieve a higher income per employed person and invested resources, more resolutely including science and education in the restructuring process, to increasing food production, correspondingly developing the economic structure, to creating better living and working conditions and to achieving more efficient use of space and improvement of human environment.

The orientation was also supported to reducing the share of investment expenditures for the social product from 39.3 percent in the previous medium-term period to 34.6 percent in the next 5 years and to increasing funds for joint ventures in other republics, primarily in the underdeveloped regions and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. For these needs Slovenia allocated 2.2 percent of its social product, while in the next medium-term period it will allocate 3.4 percent. True, Slovenia's contribution to the federal fund for encouraging more rapid development of the underdeveloped republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo will be reduced from 1.8 percent to 1.7 percent of the social product, but, on the other hand, direct joint investments will be increased from 0.4 percent to 1.7 percent of the social product.

Associations across republican boundaries, Joze Knez stressed, are for us and for other republics of extraordinary economic importance, primarily for achieving optimum technological development and for creating the social economy of Yugoslavia based on comparative advantages. It is solely through associations that it is possible to overcome the present regional isolation which is also caused by regional economic structures and which in the present process developed into eight parallel and thus also competitive economies. For this reason the lack of unity of the Yugoslav market is no longer solely a problem of administrative interventions, but it results from the interest of the territorially monopolistic economic structures. We cannot stand such a situation either economically, politically or ideologically.